"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local Showers today; unsettled Sunday.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,713. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LONDON HEARS THAT ANTWERP HAS FALLEN; CITY AFLAME UNDER RAIN OF GERMAN SHELLS; FRENCH CAPTURE 1,600 GERMANS NEAR ROYE

BRAVES CAPTURE FIRST GAME, 7-1; BENDER ROUTED

Boston Wins Easy Victory Over Athletics in Opening World's Series Contest.

RUDOLPH TAMES MACKMEN

Indian Hurler Driven from Box for the First Time in Blue-Ribbon Event.

GOWDY STARS AT THE BAT

Maranville Also Helps Drive in Runs—To Investigate Police Ticket Graft Scandal.

20,562 AT SHIBE PARK

Athletics Were Outclassed, Says Evers—Stallings Punches Annoyer—Speculators Reap Harvest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Baseball calculation and reasoning went all topsy turvy at Shibe Park on this fair Indian Summer afternoon, and the victory-inspired Boston Braves, in the first game of the world's series, savagely swept the great Athletic team aside and drove from the box one of the greatest pitchers of all time, the veteran Chippewa, Chief Bender. When the game was over the Mackmen were crushed under the wreckage of a humiliating defeat by 7 to 1.

As Mack's valiant slabman was slipping into oblivion a new pitching star arose to take his place in the history of the National pastime—Dick Rudolph of the Bronx, New York.

Worn and battered through the grind of a long season, Rudolph, a mere youth, smiling pleasantly and looking as fresh as if he had just come back from a Summer vacation, showed the Mackian sluggers the most mysterious pitching they have ever faced. It was a tantalizing combination of a deceptive slow ball and a barrel-hoop out curve which impudently refused to kiss the Athletics' bats.

Intoxicated with joy the Royal Rooters of Boston, led by Former Mayor "Honey Fitz," who is known on dinner menus as the "Hon. John F. Fitzgerald," say there is nothing to it now. They say the spell of the Athletics' greatness has been broken and the world's calico will next season wave on Beacon Hill.

Philadelphia partisans, on the other hand, say the Mackmen are only slumbering, and that now the Athletics will wake from their lethargy and tame the Braves as they did the Cubs and the Giants. At the restaurants, theatres, and on the street corners here tonight nothing else is talked of except the Boston Braves.

Passing of Chief Bender.

There was real sadness about the passing of Chief Bender. In the sixth inning, when the battering of the Braves caused his exit, the imposing figure of the redman stalked slowly to the bench and a hush fell over the big crowd which jammed every corner of the park. Not a sound was heard except the hornet-like buzz of the hundreds of telegraph instruments which were ticking the tidings of the Indian's downfall to bulletin boards in every corner of the country.

For the first time in a world's series Bender was yanked from his post of duty on the firing line, called to the bench because the sturdy right arm had failed, that sinewed arm which had carried the wonderful ball club of Connie Mack to the heights of victory. Formerly the delivered ball had gone from his hand like a shot; now it floated over so slowly that when it reached the batter it had assumed the size of a toy balloon.

Sharing the plaudits of the Bostonese tonight with Rudolph is Hank Gowdy, the lean, lank, redheaded catcher from Texas. Clumsy he may appear and awkward, but he measured up to his task this afternoon and set the pace in slugging which brought about the fall of the Athletic machine. A great fellow is Gowdy, with his batting average of 1,000. Look at it—a triple, a double, a single, and a base on balls out of four times up!

Gowdy's right-hand man in the run getting was Walter Maranville, who before this spectacle is over promises to be the most sensational shortstopper the game has seen. When Gowdy got on the bases, Maranville, following him at the bat, spanked out the hits which sent Hank's long legs ambling over the plate. What fielding Maranville had to do was done with smoothness and grace. The "Rabbit" plays ball just as if he were run by an electric motor—he's not human.

20,562 In Shibe Park.

All the powers in baseball were in the big throng that saw the game. The official attendance figures were 20,562, but 10,000 others watched the contest from the bleachers built on surrounding housetops. These houseowners reaped a harvest that will buy the winter's coal, charging as much as a dollar in some cases for a place. The police tried to put a stop to the deadhead delegations, but it seems that in this

Continued on Page 6

Summary of War News

The bombardment of Antwerp by the heavy German artillery continues. The city is on fire at several points and many civilians are reported killed.

A report reached London early this morning that the city had fallen, but it lacked official confirmation.

Another fort, south of Antwerp, has been taken, Berlin says, and the attack on the inner fort line has begun, it is stated.

King Albert has been slightly wounded, according to a report in Berlin. A news dispatch from Amsterdam, on the other hand, says that the King of the Belgians has reached the Dutch frontier with his army.

The French War Office announces a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where, in the last two days, the French forces have captured 1,600 prisoners. The cavalry forces are still operating in the vicinity of Lille and the fighting near Arras is very violent.

German Army Headquarters reports progress near St. Mihiel and the Argonnes.

The Russian General Staff announces that the Russian forces have again invaded East Prussia and captured Lyck, after a two-day battle. A news dispatch from Petrograd states that the city of Przemysl is on fire and on the point of capitulation, but this is denied by the Austrians, who assert that the forts still hold out, and that the Russian advance in Galicia has been halted.

British aeroplanes have made another raid on the Zeppelin hangars at Dusseldorf, where some damage by bombs was done.

A news dispatch from Petrograd states that the relations between Russia and Turkey have become very strained. It is semi-officially announced that Turkish troops have attacked Cossacks on the Turco-Persian frontier.

The Japanese have mounted their heavy siege guns on Prince Henry Mountain, which overlooks the forts at Tsing-tau, and are about to begin the bombardment of the fortifications.

ARMY GAINING ON LEFT FLANK, BERLIN REPORTS

General Staff Claims Some Progress Made Near St. Mihiel and the Argonnes.

PUSHING ANTWERP ATTACK

Announces Fall of Fort Breendonk and Assault on Inner Line of Fortifications.

VIEWS ON WILSON MESSAGE

Favorable Comment by German Press on President's Reply to the Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—An official statement of the German General Staff, given out at Berlin last evening, is contained in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. It says:

"From the western scene of war no facts of decisive importance can be mentioned. Small progress has been made near St. Mihiel and in the Argonnes.

"Before Antwerp Fort Breendonk (south of Antwerp) has been taken, and the attack on the inner fort line has begun therewith.

"The bombardment of the quarter of the town lying behind was begun after the declaration of the commander of the stronghold that he took the responsibility.

"The airship hall at Düsseldorf has been hit by a bomb, thrown by a hostile aviator. The roof of the hall was pierced and the cover of an airship in the hall was demolished.

"In the east the Russian column is marching from Lomza (Russian Poland) and has reached Lyck, (in East Prussia just beyond the frontier.)"

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (via London, Oct. 9.)—It is officially announced that the

RUSSIA AND TURKEY DRIFTING TOWARD WAR

Situation on Turco-Persian Frontier Threatening—Kurds Attack Cossacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

the Turco-Persian frontier must be regarded as threatening. Kurds disguised as Redifs (Turkish second line troops) have been attacking Cossacks in that region.

The relations between Russia and Turkey have become very strained.

ATHENS, Oct. 9.—Col. von Geck has arrived at Damascus and has taken over the direction of the General Staff of the Syrian troops and is also recruiting Bedouins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The London Standard's Petrograd correspondent writes:

"The organ of the Russian War Office states that the Turks are busy making preparations for war in Asia Minor, especially in the vicinity of Batoum and Erzerum. Caucasians are so accustomed to the idea of hostilities between Russia and Turkey that the rumors of the last few days cause very little excitement.

"Last spring Armenian merchants expressed most decided opinions with regard to the Turks being under the influence of the Germans. They were gradually assuming a most provocative attitude toward Russian subjects, while in the bazaars an energetic propaganda was carried on with the object of inciting the people against Russia. It was represented that Russia, after taking the whole of northern Persia, now wished to annex Turkish Armenia.

"In Trebisond, Keresun Balrut, Erzerum and Hasan Kales German officers were constantly found busily inspecting the forts and garrisons.

"As soon as Germany declared war Turkey hastily mobilized, concentrating her forces on the Asiatic frontier of the Caucasus. The mobilization, however, was not a success. Many reservists employed in the Crimea and in Caucasia either returned to the colors with exceeding reluctance or endeavored to escape service.

"According to the native inhabitants Turco-German officials have been busy traveling in Asia Minor as emissaries for the Young Turks and have succeeded in convincing the fanatical people that Russia intends to take the Dardanelles as well as Turkish Armenia."

It is stated that the forces of Turkey are in a most wretched condition. There is no unity among the officers, who are continually quarreling with one another. The Government, however, is busy distributing spare rifles and cartridges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Efforts to be made by Great Britain, France, and Russia to open the Dardanelles, as announced in a declaration credited to the Russian Foreign Minister, were said at the Russian Embassy here today to have only a commercial and not a warlike purpose. The great hindrance to commerce caused by Turkey's action in closing this channel into the Black Sea was pointed to by Embassy officials as making the proposed step necessary.

FRANCE LOSES TWO SHIPS.

Torpedo Boats in Collision in Mediterranean—Crews Saved.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1:50 A. M.—A Reuter dispatch from Toulon says that two French torpedo boats, Nos. 338 and 347, were in collision yesterday (Friday) morning off Porquerolles, one of the Hyères Islands, in the Mediterranean, and sank.

The crews of both vessels were saved, but the salvage of the ships will be impossible.

DESTRUCTION IN ANTWERP

Fire Spreads in Several Quarters and Many Non-Combatants Fall.

TERROR GRIPS THE PEOPLE

City Streets and Avenues of Escape Choked with Refugees—Rest Hide in Cellars.

FORTS FIGHT DESPERATELY

Zeppelin Said to Have Been Brought Down—Some Public Buildings Struck by Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.—The Morning Post says:

"We are informed on good authority that Antwerp has fallen.

"The news will be received with the profoundest regret by all who have watched the heroic defense that has been maintained by the Belgian Army.

"The foregoing has been submitted to the Press Bureau, which permits its publication but gives no confirmation.

"The regrettable news was conveyed last night by a representative of The Morning Post to Count de la Laing, the Belgian Minister, who was naturally much perturbed. He had not heard of the occurrence up

following:

"The Germans have entered Antwerp. The inhabitants are quite calm. Most of those who desired to leave the city did so before the bombardment commenced.

"This message has been submitted to the official censor, who has no objection to publication, but adds that 'the Press Bureau gives no confirmation of this news.'"

Desperate Fighting Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The defenders of Antwerp are now fighting behind the second line of forts and are determined to resist to the last. The bombardment of the city goes on. Fire in the city is said to have reached tremendous proportions, and desperate fighting is proceeding.

It is confidently reported to me by a man who watched the bombardment of Antwerp from a distance that at 4:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon he saw the guns of the forts concentrate their fire on one particular spot in the air; a number of shells burst together, and almost at the same moment he saw a large, cigar-shaped body fall to earth. He has seen several Zeppelins in peace time, and is confident that the falling object was a Zeppelin. Bystanders, he says, were similarly confident.

Last night was a terrible one for the people of Antwerp, for the shells were literally rained on the town, and many civilians were killed and wounded before they could take shelter in cellars.

The special correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, who left Antwerp this morning, relates that the first shrapnel fell on the town at 9 o'clock, and almost immediately fire broke out, especially in the neighborhood of the South Station. At Berchem, a southern suburb, grave damage was done.

During the whole night projectiles literally rained on the town, sometimes at the rate of more than twenty a minute. In the neighborhood of the station many houses were absolutely destroyed, while the Hippodrome has been burned to the ground. The Law Courts and Museum have been damaged.

Severe fighting is still proceeding outside the town, and many wounded were being brought from the fighting line. Belgian troops which had been fighting to the west of the Scheldt were repulsed by the Germans. They crossed the river and came into town.

Night of Terror in the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.—The Daily News correspondent at Ghent, wiring on Thursday night, says:

"This morning shells were falling thickly in Antwerp in the neighborhood of the Place Verte. An officer whom I just met states that the bombardment of the cathedral had begun when he left the city. Fire had broken out in many places, and whole streets had been reduced to ruins. The Germans are using their sixteen-inch howitzers with terrible effect on the inner ring of forts, but the guns of smaller calibre probably are being employed for the destruction of the city itself.

"At 11 o'clock last night a Zeppelin dropped a bomb on the Law Courts. The airship was subjected to a terrific fire and was certainly hit, but under cover of the diversion fresh guns were got into position.

"At 11:30 o'clock shells began to fall thickly upon the southern side of the city, and by 1 A. M. a wide area was under fire. The population became terrified. The scene was awful, the total darkness being only relieved here and there by flames of burning buildings and the flash of exploding shells. Thousands fled as soon as daylight came, and the roads to the west became hopelessly congested.

"The bombardment has continued all day, but the spirit of the people is unbroken. The Burgomaster has declared his fixed intention of supporting the military in resisting to the last."

The First Shell.

A dispatch to The Chronicle from Antwerp, dated Thursday, says:

"Exactly at midnight the bombardment of the town began. I was awakened from my sleep by the whirl of a shell, and ten seconds after a crash resounded. It had evidently found its mark in the direction of Berchem. I went out into the street and listened. A German shell again landed in the town in the same direction as the first.

"People darted out of houses, and then, on the sound of firing, darted back again into cellars. Others rushed in mad haste to cross the bridge over the Scheldt, and so get to St. Nicolas. In my hotel all the women have taken refuge in the cellar. There are only seven of us upstairs.

"Thursday, 5 A. M.—Firing continues very close. I am informed now that the bombardment to which I have referred failed actually to reach the

who has had charge us in charge. There is a report that this firing all night has been a vigorous offensive action assumed by the Belgians.

"Thursday, 6 A. M.—The night has passed without any incident. I have witnessed most extraordinary scenes down by the Quai Jordaens, where two boats are leaving for Ostend. There is room for 800 on each of these boats, and about 10,000 are waiting to embark. Desperate pleas are being urged by those who wish to leave. Panic reigns and the crowd sways to and fro, shouting hoarsely."

Scheldt Ablaze with Oil.

Another Chronicle correspondent at Antwerp wrote on Thursday at 4 P. M.:

"The bombardment of Antwerp has now been proceeding without cessation for sixteen hours. It began practically at midnight on Wednesday. As a result of the enemy's terrific fire, all the oil tanks along the river bank are ablaze, and blazing oil, flowing down the stream, is threatening the pontoon bridge.

"Practically the whole of Berchem, the southern suburb of Antwerp, has been destroyed or is in flames, and houses are burning all over town since the early hours of the morning. A continuous torrent of fugitives has been making its way over the pontoon bridge. Such boats as remain in the stream are now packed with the fleeing population, and along either bank is a straggling line of these unfortunate folk, making their way northward, carrying such of their household goods as they have been able to snatch up in a few moments.

"Up to the present, I believe, none of the public buildings has been hit. They are all flying The Hague Convention flag, but nevertheless shells have dropped in close proximity to the cathedral. This I know, because I am sitting in the Place Verte, and one projectile, which I judged to be a six-inch shell, a few minutes ago struck a café on the other side of the square, which now is in flames. The Germans are also making every attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge. The cathedral tower is in direct line of fire. [Here a portion of the message has been deleted by censor.]"

King Leaves Antwerp.

From Amsterdam The Chronicle receives the following dispatch, dated Thursday:

"The departure of the King of the Belgians for Selzaete is described in the Handlsblad. There was a great crowd of refugees on the bank of the Scheldt. Suddenly loud cries of 'Long live the King and Queen!' were given, and the people saw in their midst a gray motor car containing the royal pair. For a moment all forgot their sorrows and anxieties in the hearty cheers. The crowd was so dense that the motor had to be brought to a standstill until the police had cleared a way. Then some one cried 'Au revoir,' and there was more cheering, and for a moment the King's gravity relaxed into a smile of gratification. Then the motor crossed the military pontoon bridge to the west side of the Scheldt, where the royal train had been kept standing ready in the station. It had been struck by a shell and damaged, but fortunately no one was near.

"No trains are running from Ghent in a northerly or an easterly direction.

"The Germans have advanced to Neerpelt and Achel, near the Dutch frontier. All inhabitants in the district have fled."

The Daily Mail receives the following from Ostend, dated Thursday:

"Eleven Antwerp forts, presumably all belonging to the outer line of defense, have been put out of action by German shells. According to the latest advices the situation shows a distinct improvement. The troops have made a very successful sortie which resulted in the capture of 3,000 Germans and forced the Germans to abandon their guns at Linth and recross the Nethe.

"This intelligence has naturally created hope that the gallant defenders may yet hold out till the Allies are able to raise the siege."

OUR CONSUL TELLS OF ANTWERP HORROR

Flees From City With Family After One Night Under German Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Antwerp, escaped with his family from the city yesterday by motor car. The following is his account of the bombardment:

"For days we heard the sound of heavy gun fire, and were told of the fall, one after another, of the outer forts. It soon became apparent that nothing could avail against the great German cannon, and in conjunction with other neutrals we endeavored to mediate with the Germans to spare at any rate some of the most valuable buildings of world-wide interest, but the negotiations failed to lead to a successful result.

"I had intended to remain in Antwerp throughout the bombardment which we saw inevitable, but I did not realize until almost too late the horror which was coming.

"At 11 o'clock at night we were going to bed when we were roused by frightful noises in the air reminding us of the previous visits of the Zeppelins. Soon we realized that the bombardment had commenced, and then I had the most horrible experience of my whole life. I went with my family to the basement, and we crouched there all night, shells falling every few minutes. They came with a dreadful whistling sound followed by a thunderclap and the collapse of some buildings.

"Opposite the Consulate is the Home for Old Folk. The front was torn out by a shell. Some of the débris scattered over my house and the rest fell on a two-story building, crumpling it up entirely and setting it on fire. After this another shell blew ou tthe facade of a house lower down our street.

"As dawn came we were wearied out, and my family having utterly collapsed from fright and strain, we decided to endeavor to leave the city. I succeeded in communicating with my chauffeur and got my car, but did not know where to go, being left with nothing but what we had on, and being exposed every moment to exploding shells.

"With my wife, daughter, two servants and a refugee's child I crossed the pontoon bridge over the Scheldt. It took us four hours to do this, the street being a seething mass of every kind of vehicle and a dense crowd of fugitives. The scene was indescribably dreadful, everybody being moved by the same desire to get away from the awful horror.

"From Antwerp to Ghent the roads are a mass of fleeing humanity. As we left we saw vast volumes of smoke arising from Antwerp from burning buildings and blazing petroleum tanks. Instead of two hours to Ghent it took us three, owing to the traffic. One of the German big guns situated near Villorde and a number of comparatively smaller guns have joined in the bombardment."

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The American Embassy in London has been very anxious to hear from Consul General Henry W. Diederich and Vice Consul Harry T. Sherman of the American Consulate at Antwerp.

Hugh S. Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, and

Continued on Page 2.

Latest News Bulletins From Antwerp Showed City Aflame and Many Civilians Killed

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.

ROSENDAAL, Oct. 9.—With the full force of their big guns, including 16½-inch howitzers, the Germans today are continuing the bombardment of Antwerp and the inner line of forts. Incendiary shells, which the Germans are pouring into the place, are having their effect, and the city is now burning at several points. Fire brigades are restricting the area of the outbreaks.

Many civilians have been killed by falling shells. Practically the town has now been deserted except for the Belgian troops.

Report That Bombardment Has Slackened.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.—The Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent, telegraphing late on Friday, says:

"Stubborn fighting is proceeding before the Antwerp fortifications. Four assaults have been repulsed at No. 4 Fort, at Vieux Dieu. The bombardment of the town appears to be somewhat diminishing in intensity."

ATTACK ON BRITAIN AFTER ANTWERP'S FALL

Germans Said to Plan Cross-Channel Operations—Navy to Get Busy Under von Tirpitz.

ROME, (via Paris,) Oct. 9.—The war against Great Britain, according to German newspapers received here, will commence at the end of October, after Antwerp has fallen. Belgium then will become the base of operations against Great Britain, the newspapers say.

They add that Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of the Navy, who is now at General Headquarters with Emperor William, has announced that he will go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

[illegible] it seems evident on Oct. 2 that the Germans intended seriously to invest Antwerp with three army corps three explanations have been put forward by military critics:

1. That the reduction of the military capital of Belgium as a base for Belgian operations against German lines of communication into France was necessary in order to make use elsewhere of the large bodies of troops protecting these lines.

2. That with Antwerp in the hands of the Germans the city could be used as a base for Zeppelins to attack the English coast towns and particularly London.

3. That Antwerp could be used as a station for warships from which they could not only attack England's eastern coast towns, but also harm English commerce on the North Sea, which supplies the British Isles with most of their food products.

Antwerp is 180 miles from London, and it would be physically possible to operate Zeppelins with London as the objective. In fact, London has feared a Zeppelin attack for some time, and has protected herself against it. The lighting of the streets is reduced at night, and strong searchlights sweep the heavens over the Thames, several hydroplanes are ready to attack the invaders, and stations on the Channel keep watch night and day. Incidentally, Lloyds is insuring against Zeppelin attacks. Military experts, however, doubt that the Germans would trouble to set up a Zeppelin base in hostile territory at Antwerp when they already have established bases at Dusseldorf, barely an hour's sail distant (by air), and on Heligoland.

Antwerp, 180 miles from London, however, is less than 100 miles from the English Coast. The present Zeppelin station and their distances from the English Coast are as follows:

Heligoland (possibly inactive), about	400 miles
Emden, about	400 miles
Hamburg, about	450 miles
Dusseldorf (badly damaged Wednesday), about	300 miles
Cologne, about	360 miles
Bremen, about	410 miles

The idea of Antwerp as a naval base is open to two objections: the lack of ships and the fact that if German ships could escape from the German North Sea coast, before they could take up their position at Antwerp, they would be obliged to navigate the neutral waters of Holland. That is, they could not reach Antwerp without sailing through the Scheldt for fifty miles and thus violate Dutch neutrality. If Holland objected, as Belgium did, the forts at the mouth of the Scheldt would probably give as good account of themselves as did Liège and Namur.

LONDON LIGHTS LOWER.

New Police Warning to Hide the City from German Airships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—London is becoming constantly darker with the carrying out of police orders directing the lowering of all lights in the city in order to disguise localities from hostile aircraft.

New instructions were issued tonight to warn the people that burning bright lights endangers their section of the city as well as the community generally. The number of lights is now reduced to those necessary for traffic.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Adv.

ALLIES WIN SHARP FIGHT

Encounter Around Roye One of Many Along the Left Wing.

CAVALRY BATTLES GO ON

Large Forces of Mounted Men on Each Side North of Lille.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON MEUSE

Germans in Force Are Reported at Points West of Lille and South of Ostend.

PARIS, Oct. 9, 11:09 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office this evening:

There is nothing new to report except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where in the last two days we have captured 1,600 prisoners.

This official announcement was given out in the afternoon:

The general situation has undergone no change.

On our left wing the two opposing bodies of cavalry are still operating to the north of Lille and La Bassée, and the battle continues along the line marked by the regions of Lens, Arras, Bray-sur-Somme, Chaulnes, Roye and Lassigny.

On the centre of the Oise and on the Meuse only actions of minor importance have been reported.

On our right, in the Woevre district, there has been an artillery contest along the entire front.

In Lorraine, in the Vosges, and in Alsace there has been no change.

In Bosnia, Montenegrin troops have continued their advance in the direction of Serajevo as far as the fortified line, which protects the city at a distance from it of eight kilometers.

Report Allies' Line Is in Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—It is reported tonight that the long battle line in France has finally passed the frontier, and now reaches into Belgium.

The Allies hope to extend their lines to Antwerp, and thus force an opening for the garrison of the fortress.

Much of the success of the Allies' campaign may depend upon the length of the siege of Antwerp. Every day the Belgians hold out is reckoned by military strategists here as a day gained by the Allies. The strategists argue that if the fortress is captured or capitulates, a German army of 125,000 men will be sent to the assistance of Gen. von Kluck, and that their number will tell.

GERMAN ADVANCE HALTED.

Allies' Lines Hold Against Terrific Assault of Left Wing.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct. 9, (via Paris.)—The sharp, offensive movement of the Germans on the western wing of the Allies at the Belgian frontier has evidently failed in its object of bending or breaking the French and British line.

The long extension of the battle line, which has now gone beyond the four rivers, the Scarpe, Somme, Oise, and Aisne, was initiated by the Allies in an endeavor to find a solution of the problem of ousting the Germans from their strong position in Northeastern France.

In these positions the Germans had been besieged nearly a month, since the conclusion of the bloody battle of the Marne, a frontal attack being regarded as inexpedient by the Allies. The present front is within about 68 miles of Antwerp, where the Belgians have offered such heroic resistance to the bombardment of the heavy German artillery.

Toward the centre of the Allies' line the severest fighting continued today at Roye, where the Allies took a large number of prisoners. Rheims again was subjected to a short bombardment.

In other parts of the centre the opposing forces remain constantly alert. The cannonade has diminished in intensity and the Allied troops, occupying the trenches, are becoming thoroughly accustomed to the situation. Many of them spend the intervals between the spells of the rifle firing reading newspapers to their comrades beneath the bomb-proof shelters.

The allied artillerymen seem indefatigable, replying with vigor whenever a cannon opens fire. The men threw themselves on the ground when they

BRITISH AIRSHIP RAID DESTROYS A ZEPPELIN

Successful Dash to the Hangar at Dusseldorf—British Aeroplanes Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The following official statement was issued tonight in regard to an attack by a British air squadron on a German airship shed at Dusseldorf:

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Grey reports that, as authorized, he carried out, with Lieut. R. L. G. Marix and Lieut. S. V. Sippe, a successful attack on a Düsseldorf airship shed. Lieut. Marix's bombs, dropped from a height of 500 feet, hit the shed, went through the roof, and destroyed a Zeppelin.

Flames were observed 600 feet high, the result of the igniting of the gas of an airship.

All three officers are safe, but their aeroplanes have been lost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9.—The Germans admit that damage was done by an aeroplane which visited the district around Düsseldorf and Cologne this week. A Cologne message says:

"A hostile aeroplane was seen over the airship sheds at Fivkendorff on Thursday. On being fired at it disappeared in the direction of the gas works at Ehrenfeld, where a bomb was dropped. Then it flew over the southern bridge to Fort Deckstein, and afterward went west.

"At Düsseldorf an aeroplane, presumably the same, damaged the Zeppelin airship shed and an airship."

hear the peculiar tearing noise of the enemy's shell and consequently the casualties in this section are few.

At night everybody is at high tension and few noises are heard. An occasional dull signal lamp or a lantern with its light turned away from the German lines indicates the number of a brigade or a division occupying the position and permits of the rare despatch of a rider on a motorcycle to find his way along the rear to the commanding officers. All around the air is full of dust and sand thrown up by shell splinters, while the odor from the explosives is intense.

The French and Germans still generally utilize bugle calls, and when these are heard searchlights are immediately flashed out. The British commands, however, are whispered along the trenches from mouth to mouth, so that even in the silence of the night no sound reaches the ears of the Germans in their trenches far away, and no indication is given of any proposed movement or attack until it is in full swing.

On the eastern wing the fighting is still very fierce around St. Mihiel, with many night attacks. The Germans are extremely clever in constructing blind trenches against which the Allies' fire is often directed, while the Germans are actually posted some distance away in other trenches from which they can pour in an enfilading fire.

The Germans often deliver attacks in force, generally just after dusk or before dawn, but heretofore whenever they have come into hand-to-hand conflict with the French, the invaders have always been forced back.

Fierce Fighting Around Arras.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A correspondent of The Times at Boulogne telegraphs a story of the sudden counter-attacks of the Germans around Arras last week.

"On Thursday, Sept. 30," the correspondent says, "the Allies were battering at the gates of Cambrai. On Friday the enemy developed a vigorous counter-attack from Valenciennes on Lens and from Cambrai and Bapaume on the Allies' position south and east of Arras.

"On Saturday the enemy, greatly reinforced, attacked with great violence all along the line. The Allies were compelled to fall back from Lens and Douai, fighting stubbornly the while. The enemy occupied Bethune and sent troops into Lille, firing from windows as they went.

"When I left Arras the enemy's shells were bursting within three kilometers of the town. I since have heard that shells fell in the town, and that three streets were set on fire. The enemy did not enter Arras. They swept around it. They cut a line between Arras and St. Pol, seeking to effect a junction with their Bethune force.

"They came into contact with strong French reinforcements and were driven back in the south. In the north they retired to La Bassée, with their right wing resting on Lille. The tide of the battle has been stemmed—it perhaps has turned in favor of the Allies.

"This battle of the north developed with amazing suddenness, as may be gathered from the diary of my experiences."

The diary describes the beginning of the battle on Oct. 1. Under date of Oct. 3 he says:

"During the day I watch a daring aeroplane fight in the air and am invited to watch the battle at closer quarters. I am conducted to some rising ground outside the town where a wonderful battle scene bursts upon my view.

"In front, on the horizon, a farmstead is blazing fiercely and the black smoke trails across the evening sky. Within 500 yards of us the French batteries are in action, shelling the woods to drive out the enemy. Flashes of flame burst over the woods like lightning dancing in the treetops. Presently the German artillery begins shelling the battery near us. We watch spellbound and, as the shrapnel fire becomes heavier and nearer, our guide suggests it is time to go.

"Oct. 4—The action is now general in all directions. We go out in the afternoon with the Red Cross to aid in bringing in the wounded. Going in the direction of Cambrai, the shells hurtle overhead as we run the gauntlet. Away to the south villages are in flames and northward a huge cloud of black smoke hangs over Lens, where the coal mines are on fire."

FAIL TO HEAD OFF ALLIES.

Germans Sought to Drive a Wedge to Isolate Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Central News correspondent at Antwerp telegraphs under Thursday's date:

"The German effort toward north France, with a view of fixing a wedge between Antwerp and the Allies, has been nearly destroyed.

"Fierce fighting is occurring around Lille and south of Ghent.

"Prisoners have been taken to Dunkirk and Ostend and a German aeroplane has been destroyed."

FRENCH TACTICS DECEIVE.

Berlin Correspondents Tell How Fighting Goes Around Verdun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The following censored telegram has been received by The Tribuna from Berlin:

"German correspondents at the front say that the French in defending Verdun are rapidly shifting the positions of their field guns to simulate retreat in one quarter while they advance in another. Their knowledge of the ground, which comprises hills and woods, favors these tactics.

"They contest every foot of ground and compel the Germans to adopt extensive movements and advanced explorations by means of captive balloons, necessitating the rapid shifting of telephone communications, heliographs, and aeroplanes.

"The Germans are fighting with the courage of desperation from early morning until late at night, advancing inch by inch.

"The French simulate retreats from woods and when the Germans advance they open fire from behind trees, where they even hide machine guns. The Germans fall like flies.

"Major Morath, military expert of The Berlin Tageblatt, says that serious anxiety is now fully justified."

SAYS SPIES ARE EVERYWHERE.

Letter from Front Warns French—Servians Cheered by Allies' Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Journal des Débats publishes a letter from the front giving the details of the adroit manoeuvres of German spies, who, says the writer, "have been organised and in working order for several years with prodigious certainty and methodical skill throughout this neighborhood. Besides the well-known trick of the shepherd dividing his sheep to indicate the position of artillery, even the tiniest hamlet has duly appointed spies who signal our movements. Hidden telephones and wireless apparatus materially aid aerial reconnoissances, while one spy even dared to put a flag on the house where our commander was spending the night with result that it was overwhelmed at dawn with a storm of shells."

Le Temps gives a similar letter of an officer in the Servian Army, who says there was tremendous cheering along a hundred-mile battle front when the news of the French victory of the Marne was announced. He says the present war is harder than the former because Austrians are less easy to pursue than the Turks, though he admits it is difficult to start them running.

A Croatian officer kept, he says, when taken prisoner by Servians, and said his countrymen only fought perforce, being driven to battle by guards ordered to shoot them at the first sign of weakening.

FRENCH PRESS CONFIDENT.

Refrains from Alarmist Comment on the Antwerp Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The French papers make no effort to pierce the fog spread over the war by official silence. They are fairly confident regarding the general situation, and though naturally unable to view the Antwerp news without disquiet, refrain from alarmist comment. The Temps says:

"Both sides seek to obtain on the west flank the solution of the long-continued battle that they could not get in the centre. The situation ought to be considered good inasmuch as the recent manoeuvres have been tending to remove the battle centre further from the heart of France."

The Journal des Débats dismisses Antwerp with the laconic remark that the Germans appear to be pushing the siege more vigorously, and makes no comment on the French news.

The Liberté says: "The terms of the communiqués are more and more measured, but at the same time our confidence increases." The journal, however, does not give reasons for its optimism, which are hardly apparent from the meagre official news with which the article terminates.

M. Clemenceau's Homme Enchaine appears in Paris today for the first time after its recent experience with the censorship. It reprints from Toulouse a dispatch describing the arrival of the Indian troops in that city. "Many of the Indians," says the dispatch, "ignore the nature of the voyage beyond the essential fact that they are coming to fight beside the British against the Germans because the latter broke a treaty. All have their own priests and physicians, and large supplies of Indian vegetables."

The article ends with the statement that a German officer imprisoned at Toulouse refused to believe that the Indians had arrived, stating he had been assured before leaving Germany that India was torn with revolution and mutiny.

EXPLOIT OF 3 FRENCHMEN.

Captured Quick-Firers and Routed 2 German Companies, It Is Said.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 9.—A story of how three French soldiers captured two German quick-firers and put to flight two companies of German infantry is told in a letter sent home by the Captain of a company of infantry, which is fighting on the Aisne.

Two corporals and a private, while reconnoitring, crawled within ten yards of the German trenches. Most of the German soldiers were away for the purpose of fetching dinner, and the officers were some distance back of the guns.

The three Frenchmen sprang into the trenches and turned the guns on the unsuspecting Germans, who fled, communicating the panic to two companies. French artillerymen who had been watching the proceedings then opened fire and exterminated the Germans.

That same night the corporals were promoted to be Second Lieutenants and the soldier was made a Sergeant-Major as a reward for their daring work.

70,000 GERMAN PRISONERS.

France Gathers Data Concerning Them—To Exchange with Berlin.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Government is assembling exact information regarding the identity of 70,000 German prisoners now in French hands, with the object of exchanging these data for similar facts regarding French prisoners with the German authorities.

The French Ministry of War has issued regulations under which money may be sent from France to French prisoners in Germany and also from Germany to German prisoners in France through the Swiss postal administration.

BATTLING NEAR BETHUNE.

Railway Traffic East to Lille Stopped Because of Uhlans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Hazebrouck, twenty-five miles south of Dunkirk, dated Wednesday, says:

"Beginning at dawn and continuing until 6 P. M. heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Bethune, seventeen miles north of Arras.

"The railway authorities managed to get a train through to Lille during the night, but a second attempt failed owing to the presence of Uhlan patrols all along the line."

VISCOUNT ACHESON WOUNDED.

Heir to Gosford Title Married Miss Mildred Carter.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Viscount Acheson, a Lieutenant in the Cold Stream Guards, is among those named in the list of wounded made public tonight.

Viscount Acheson married Miss Mildred Carter, daughter of John Ridgley Carter, who was First Secretary of the American Embassy in London in 1910.

Viscount Acheson is the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Gosford. He is 36 years old.

POINCARE'S HOUSE WRECKED.

German Shells Said to Have Destroyed His Country Residence.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 9.—President Poincaré has received information that the Germans yesterday again bombarded his country house at Sampigny, in the Department of Meuse.

Forty-eight shells were fired into the buildings, which were destroyed.

FRENCH BUY NATION'S BONDS.

Total of $43,000,000 Worth Sold in Twenty Days.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 9.—M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, announces that the issue of the national defense bonds was more than successful.

From Sept. 15 to Oct. 5 $48,530,400 was subscribed by the public.

JAPANESE HOLD MOUNTAIN.

Guns Placed on Eminence Commanding Tsing-tau Forts.

PEKING, Oct. 9.—The Japanese have mounted siege guns on Prince Henry Mountain, which overlooks the three Tsing-tau forts, according to reports reaching Peking today from Kiaochau. These are Forts Bismarck, Moltke and Iltis and are between three and four miles from the mountain.

The attack on Tsing-tau may begin any day. Before the firing begins a demand for the surrender of the place will be made.

PEACE REMOTE, SAYS COREY.

Does Not Expect Hostilities to End for at Least a Year.

William Ellis Corey, ex-President of the United States Steel Corporation, who arrived yesterday from Paris on the Lusitania, said it was absurd to talk of peace in Europe at this time. October, 1915, would be ample time to consider the prospects for peace, he thought.

"I was informed by men in position to know," said Mr. Corey, "that the Germans had ample supplies to carry them for a year and a half of strife.

Mr. Corey said he was told that Italy would remain neutral if Germany and Austria paid the cost of her mobilization, and if not she would make war on the side of the Allies.

ANTWERP FALLS, LONDON HEARS

Continued from Page 1.

Harold Fowler, attached to the embassy in London, went from London to Antwerp on Sunday and were to advise the embassy as soon as they left Antwerp for Brussels. No reply so far has been received from them.

A telegram has been received from the Consul at Ghent, who says he heard that Mr. Gibson left Antwerp on Tuesday.

200 GUNS SHELL CITY.

Two Forts Reported Silenced—Berlin Hears King Is Wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—All reports received here show that Antwerp is being subjected to a heavy bombardment. The city has taken fire in several quarters, and public and private buildings have suffered severely. It is reported from The Hague that Forts 4 and 6 of the second line of defense have been silenced, but every account points to a determined, and, up to this time, a successful defense by the Belgians.

Reuter's Ostend correspondent says:

"In the operations against Antwerp the Germans are using no less than 200 guns of eleven, twelve, and sixteen inch calibre, some of them having a range of more than eight miles.

"The bombardment yesterday (Thursday) began at 9:30 o'clock at night and stopped at 10, only to be renewed with increasing violence at midnight.

"The British, French, and Russian Ministers were the last of the diplomatic body to quit Antwerp. They departed by boat at 11 o'clock last night after experiencing the first part of the bombardment."

The places in the city which thus far have suffered most severely are the Southern station, the Palace of Justice, the Avenue de l'Industrie and the quarters in these vicinities. The correspondent of The Evening Star adds that during the bombardment on Thursday night it was estimated that shells fell at the rate of twenty a minute. Many civilians were killed, he says. In addition to the Law Courts and the Museum, which, he says, were damaged by shells, fire broke out at many points in the city.

Another correspondent attributes the fires to incendiary bombs which, he says, the Germans threw. By noon on Thursday, it is reported, the city was burning in four places.

Saw Zeppelin Brought Down.

In a dispatch from Ghent, dated Thursday at midnight, the correspondent of The Star says:

"An officer whom I met states that the bombardment of the cathedral at Antwerp had begun at the hour he left that city, which was 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Fire had broken out in many places. The Germans were using their 16-inch howitzers with terrible effect on the inner ring of forts, but guns of smaller calibre were being employed for the destruction of the city itself.

"The airship which dropped a bomb on the Law Courts was subjected to a terrific fire, and must certainly have been hit. Other eye-witnesses of the Zeppelin flights over Antwerp insist that they saw one such craft hit by shells from the forts and fall to the earth.

"The Burgomaster of Antwerp has declared his intention of supporting the military in resisting to the last."

In a dispatch from Amsterdam, filed this afternoon, the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The uninterrupted thundering of guns was heard at Rosendaal, Holland, from Antwerp throughout the night. The firing slackened a little in the early morning, but it has now resumed with full force.

"The sky last night was made red by the flames of burning Antwerp.

Rosendaal, a suburb of Antwerp, was set on fire last night, according to an Amsterdam dispatch.

King Albert Reported Wounded.

Berlin transmits by wireless a report that has reached there that King Albert of the Belgians has been slightly wounded. An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated today, however quotes the Nieuws Van der Dag of Ghent as saying that King Albert left Antwerp this morning and has arrived at Selzaete, a village near the Dutch frontier town of Sas van Ghent.

Railway and telegraphic communications between Berlin and Antwerp have been interrupted according to another wireless from the German capital. The message adds that the French Consul at Antwerp has transferred the archives of the Consulate to Rosendaal, Holland.

The Hague says the exodus of the panic-stricken people of Antwerp continues and it is reported there that the dikes have been opened.

The British Minister at The Hague has asked the Government to permit the free passage of a hospital ship to convey wounded from Antwerp to England. This, it is explained, is the only foundation for the report that Great Britain had asked the Dutch to allow British warships passage to Antwerp.

Leading Up to Antwerp.

The correspondent of The Morning Post at Antwerp, in describing the events leading up to the present situation at Antwerp, says:

"About a month ago the German commanders began to realise the danger of having the Belgian army occupying a fortified position which continually threatened the German lines of communication. The Germans threw out feelers to ascertain if Belgium would agree to keep her army in Antwerp in return for the German promise not to attack the town.

"The Belgians indignantly rejected all such proposals and replied by gallant sorties which, however, failed of complete success. The taking of Alost renewed the German conviction of the necessity for an aggressive campaign against the Belgians, which began after further German proposals for an agreement were rejected by the Belgians.

"Accordingly the Germans brought up some of their heaviest field pieces and opened with the bombardment of Malines. For a week afterward the Germans each day bombarded some open town outside of Antwerp with the idea that the fleeing civil population from these villages would wreck the morale of the Antwerp garrison.

"There is no question that this policy had its effect, and if the final event proves that Antwerp has decided not to endure the horrors of a bombardment no one can utter a word of censure. These streams of refugees are enough to break down the most heroic resolution, especially as the civic Government is kept completely engaged in finding food and shelter for the incoming horde.

"On Tuesday Fort Wavre-St. Catherines was put out of action. Later on the same day Fort Waelhem was damaged and became ineffective. Whatever the German shells struck they destroyed. On Thursday a Zeppelin attack on Antwerp failed. Fort Kessel succeeded in punishing the Germans severely and the Germans shelled Boom and Lierre, sending the industrial population fleeing in a panic to Antwerp. By this time at least 50,000 refugees were in Antwerp.

"Thursday evening the German infantry attacked Lierre, Duffel, and Termonde, only the Duffel attack being successful. Up to this stage confidence had been general, but it now began to waver. Friday the bombardment of Lierre continued and the authorities began to consider the possibility of Antwerp's being occupied by the enemy.

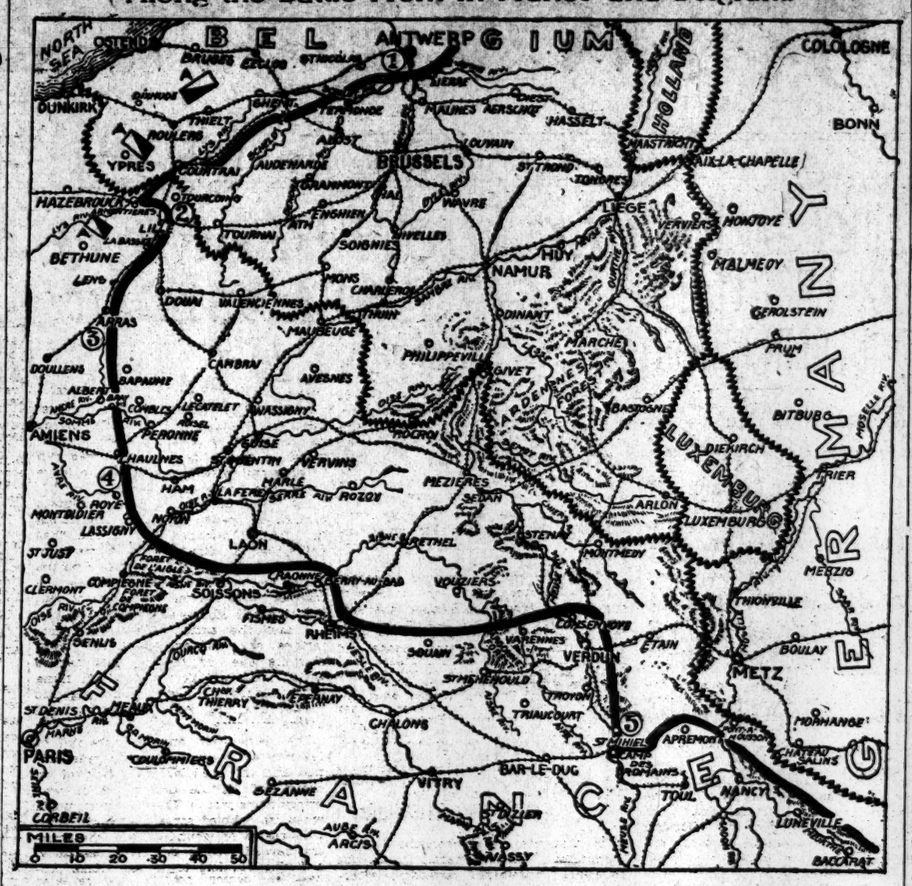
"On Saturday the situation showed a slight advance by the Belgians, and on Sunday the German attack seemed to be slackening in its intensity. On Monday the German artillery made a furious attack on Lierre, and the City Counsel urged the Governor to continue the defense of the city without regard to property interests.

"On Tuesday there were further attacks on Lierre and at one point the Germans got a handful of men across the river by swimming, but they only came over to be killed. The German artillery attack was rather diffuse and the position was cheerful at nightfall, though savage fighting continued at Lierre."

Telegraphing from Ostend, the Daily Express's correspondent sends the following:

"The German plan for the reduction of Antwerp has carefully developed for many weeks past. The serious bombardment will only be begun when, in the opinion of the commandant, he is in a position to take the city with little delay. Emplacements for the big guns have been carefully constructed at most advantageous positions. These guns were brought from Namur and Maubeuge. The Germans have a large number of them at their disposal."

Along the Battle Front in France and Belgium.



1. A vague report reaches London that Antwerp has fallen before the German attack, but this lacks official confirmation. Previous direct advices indicated that the city was under severe bombardment and that fires had spread to many quarters.

(2) Cavalry engagements of very extensive character and involving large forces, are still in progress north of Lille and La Bassée.

(3) Severe fighting continues along the hostile lines from Lens through Arras to Lassigny.

(4) The French official report records the capture of 1,600 Germans around Roye in the course of two days. There have been sharp encounters there.

(5) Neither side seems to be gaining much in the Woevre district, but the French are still endeavoring to expel the German force from St. Mihiel, on the banks of the Meuse.

("A") These represent detachments of Germans, probably cavalry in some force, which have been reported at points west and northwest of the main line of German defense.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES.

4,000 Terror-Stricken Persons Seek Refuge in Flushing.

By MARIE HARRISON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Oct. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The flight from Antwerp has been far more terrible than the flight from Brussels. Terror is written on most of the faces of the 4,000 refugees here. An unexpected noise makes these homeless wanderers start and tremble as if shells were still bursting round their houses.

When I arrived at Flushing last night at 9 o'clock I found every hotel full. Hundreds of people were sleeping in the bedroom at the Zeeland Hotel. Hundreds of people were grateful for permission to spend the night in the hotel garages and dining rooms. Hundreds more sought shelter with the kindly townspeople, while passengers able to secure accommodation on this morning's boat to Folkestone slept all night on board.

The exit from Brussels was tragic enough, but many of Antwerp's sons and daughters now in Flushing have been hiding in cellars for days. Many have seen those dear to them actually torn to pieces by shells, and all the while there has been the sickening fear of bombardment, to end only in its realization and hurried escape in the dead of night.

The refugees who hurried out of Antwerp at 7 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive here until nearly 11 last night. It was a strange scene—a procession of bundles. Coming out of the train in a dazed, mechanical fashion, these victims of warfare walked slowly along the platform, bundles slung over shoulders or perched on heads. Few of them could answer inquiries. They walked as if in a dream.

Toward midnight I looked into the waiting room. Out of all that remained of their material possessions the refugees had made pillows and Fathers and mothers with their children at their sides lay on the floor sleeping the sleep of exhaustion. Those who had no bundles slept, too. After the agonizing suspense of the last few days the wooden floor was a trivial inconvenience. But it was terrible to see these faces in repose, for the look of fear was still there on many a brow, and many a lip quivered as if in sub-conscious terror of German inhumanity.

BRUSSELS COMPLAINT HERE.

Germans Have Taken All Food and Left People to Starve, It Says.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Belgian Government has addressed to the neutral powers a vehement protest against the action of Germany in monopolizing all the foodstuffs found in Brussels and its environs, thereby reducing the native population to famine."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Belgian Minister filed with the State Department today a protest from his Government against the threatened famine in Brussels said to be due to the ravages caused by the German army. The message from the Belgian Foreign Office and filed with the department says:

"The civil authorities of the Brussels Agglomeration inform the Government that Brussels faces famine. Violating once more the rights of mankind, and namely Article 43 of the Fourth Convention of The Hague, the German army, after having taken away from the population an important part of its resources, is getting ready to let it starve. The same information is coming from Namur and Luxemburg.

"The Belgian Government protests with the utmost indignation against this revolting act of barbarism, and brings it to the knowledge and the appreciation of the civilised nations."

The "Brussels Agglomeration" is the name given to the city proper and the surrounding suburbs, which are formed into one civil community.

The Belgian protest recalled to officials here the reported efforts of United States Minister Whitlock at Brussels to arrange for the delivery to the population of that city of a large amount of supplies now held in England. The British Government was said to have refused permission to export the supplies unless guaranteed that they would not be used by German soldiers were forthcoming. This it has been impossible to arrange, since the Germans control the territory into which the supplies must go.

Under The Hague conventions the city until relief could reach them from the Allies. Mr. Mall, however, did not express much hope of the ability of Antwerp to withstand the attack of the Germans for any great length of time, and pointed to the fact that already in the harbor of Antwerp the boilers of the steamships were being exploded so as to make it impossible for the Germans to use the ships in the event the city was taken.

"We have great hopes," said Mr. Mall, "that the forts will hold out until assistance can reach us from the Allies. If the last fort is taken and Antwerp falls the Germans will have a great seaport at their command, but they will not be able to do much with it, except perhaps to plant mines in the North Sea. Antwerp is the largest harbor in Europe and there are 141 steamship lines that run into the port and of these 101 have their head offices in the city. There are quays in the port 5,500 feet long and the shipping of Antwerp in times of peace is about 15,000,000 tons a year. Antwerp is the trade centre of all Belgium and to a large extent also for parts of France and Germany."

WOUNDED FILL OSTEND.

Belgian Medical Service Unable to Meet the Situation.

IN BELGIUM, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Wounded and refugees are pouring into Ostend by thousands. It was a terribly pathetic sight at the Ostend railway station at 4 o'clock this morning when a train arrived laden with wounded. Many of the injured had been hit by shell fire, and the majority had received but scant medical attention. The railway porters and several members of the Belgian Ladies' Ambulance Corps lifted the stricken men from the train. Handbarrows, generally used for the conveyance of luggage, were pressed into service for the transport of wounded, and where the supply of these failed the sufferers were carried on the backs of railway porters.

Belgian medical arrangements appear to have broken down completely, this being due no doubt to the enormous number of casualties in Antwerp and elsewhere in the fighting line.

"I could not help admiring the fortitude of these heroes of the Antwerp siege. In the midst of so much suffering and personal discomfort, while they waited long hours on the cold, dreary platforms before being moved to some temporary hospital, no word of complaint escaped their lips.

"Some of the wounded had been without food or water for long hours. At Ostend food was lacking. A few Red Cross nurses carrying bags of bread rolls made their way among the lines of recumbent figures, handing a piece to each man. Some could scarcely eat the unpalatable biscuit. All begged for water, and after some delay a supply was forthcoming. The less seriously wounded declared that the German shell fire in a particular section of the fortified enceinte of Antwerp had been terribly severe."

FOR A DUTCH-BELGIAN FUND.

People of Holland Need Help to Care for Thousands of Refugees.

A. Van de Sande Bakhuysen, the Consul General of The Netherlands, received a cablegram from The Netherlands Foreign Office yesterday in which it was stated that an average of 5,000 Belgian refugees were entering Holland every day as a result of the war operations in Belgium. Owing to the restrictions upon her commerce, due to the war, the Consul General said that his Government was finding it a grave problem to care for and feed the thousands of Belgians who are fleeing for safety into his country.

With reference to the same conditions referred to by the Consul General, Boissevain & Co. of 24 Broad Street received this cablegram from Amsterdam yesterday:

Unceasing streams of the poorest Belgian fugitives are pouring into all parts of Holland. Our population is providing food and shelter willingly and liberally, but requirements are immense. Suggest that you try to get subscriptions in New York for Dutch-Belgian Relief Committee.

In making public the above cablegram Boissevain & Co. issued a statement agreeing to receive and forward subscriptions sent for the relief committee.

EXPECTS AID FROM ALLIES.

Consul Mall Says Belgians Hope City Can Hold Out Until Then.

Pierre Mall, the Belgian Consul General, talked of Antwerp last night, and said that the Belgians still hoped to hold

TALES OF VANDALISM IN A GERMAN DIARY

Paris Newspapers Publish Entries from Book Said to Have Been Found on Dead Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Paris newspapers publish what they regard as the most serious indictment of German militarism yet presented.

This consists of the notations of a diary, which, it is stated, was found on the body of an officer of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment of Saxon infantry. Some of the entries are as follows:

"Aug. 17—I visited a château belonging to the secretary of the Belgian King. Our men behaved here literally like vandals. Everything was pellmell. Heaps of useless things were carried away for the pleasure of pillaging."

"Aug. 23 (Bouvines)—The spectacle of the corpses of inhabitants baffles description. We pull the survivors out of all corners and shoot them en bloc—men, women, and children."

"Aug. 26 (Villiers-en-Fagne)—The people having warned French of the passage of our troops, we fired the village after shooting the priest and some inhabitants. After crossing the French frontier, we occupied Guidossus. The picturesque little commune was burned, though innocent because one of our cyclists falling fired his rifle and promptly pretended that some one fired at him. Thereupon all the inhabitants were thrown into the flames. I hope that such horrors will not be repeated. At Leppes we killed two hundred inhabitants, among whom must be some innocent. In future we ought to hold an inquiry to establish the guilt of the inhabitants before shooting."

"Beginning of September (Rethel)—Everything is in pieces. What vandals! (the writer uses this term several times). Our chiefs are responsible. They might have prevented the pillage and destruction."

Despite his disapproval of vandalism the officer makes this entry on Sept. 11:

"I myself was unable to resist the temptation to take away a little souvenir. I got a splendid rainproof coat and some photographic apparatus which I'm keeping for Felix."

The last entry was prophetic:

"Sept. 22 (Anifontaine)—I am convinced that this country will be our tomb."

APPEALS TO THE POPE.

Cardinal Says All Catholics Must Help Rescue the Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Cardinal Mercier, telegraphing to the Pope from Antwerp, says the devastation, suffering, and atrocities inflicted upon the Belgians are the greatest blot on Christian civilization that has occurred in nearly 2,000 years.

The Belgians, says the Cardinal, suffer their terrible misfortunes with the same heroism, piety, and indomitable fortitude as Christian martyrs. The whole Catholic world, he adds, must rise to their rescue, not for revenge, but for justice.

It is asserted that Pope Benedict has been deeply impressed by Cardinal Mercier's appeal.

CONVOY FOR THE CECILIE.

Warship Will Escort Liner on Trip from Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—It was learned today that when the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie is transferred from Bar Harbor, Me., to Boston, to be docked for the Winter the voyage will be made under a naval escort. The convoy will be furnished by the Navy Department.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie is now in the jurisdiction of the United States Court for the District of Maine, and cannot proceed to Boston until arrangements have been made with the court for a change of venue to the United States District Court at Boston. The Navy Department is now waiting for arrangements to be made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the transfer of the case to Boston.

Meanwhile the State Department has informed both the British and the French Governments that the Kronprinzessin is to be moved to Boston. There have been informal intimations that neither of these nations will interfere.

32 German Ships Destroyed at Antwerp.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that thirty-two German merchant ships, including a large number of steamers, have been blown up in the Port of Antwerp.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR NURSES.

Our Red Cross Units to Leave Rotterdam for Germany and Austria.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 8, via London, Oct. 9.—Arrangements were made today by Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, for a special train for the transportation from Rotterdam for their destination of the American Red Cross ambulance units who will labor in Germany and Austria.

Six surgeons and twenty-four nurses are going to Germany and as many more are destined for Austria. Each unit will take with it forty-five tons of medical equipment. The train that will carry these Red Cross contingents from Rotterdam is made up of fifty freight cars and two passenger coaches.

About fifty tons of hospital supplies will be turned over to the Belgian authorities. Belgium said it would be very grateful for this material, but explained that it did not need the services of doctors or nurses.

Von Bernstorff Returns.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who gave up his suite in the Ritz-Carlton last week and transferred his headquarters to Washington, returned to New York last night.

GERMAN AIRSHIP CHASED OVER PARIS

French Sentinel Sights Approaching Foe and Ascends To Give Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—One of the light-blue German aeroplanes which have been nicknamed the "still doves" approached Paris between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. It was sighted by a French air sentinel, who gave chase in his machine. The German airship disappeared to the north.

CHECK OUR WAR OBSERVERS.

British Keep Army and Navy Officers Idle in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Although the British army and navy have been on active service more than two months the American military and naval attachés, who have been patiently waiting to go to the front as observers, still remain in London with apparently little prospect of the Government relaxing in its determination not to permit foreign observers. The matter has been made the subject of diplomatic representations which it is understood are continuing but without any definite result, although the Admiralty and War Office have not yet given a flat refusal to grant this courtesy which is customary during wars.

Permission for American officers to observe operations is considered of more than passing interest—in fact it is a question of much importance, for great, new lessons are to be learned during this war and can be learned only in the field or on ships.

What officers might learn would be of great value to the American Army and Navy, possibly saving thousands of American lives in wartime. Consequently, there is keen disappointment over the attitude of the British Government. Meanwhile the American officers are learning what they can of modern warfare in London where Washington should by all means keep them. It is reported that Washington contemplates the withdrawal of most of the officers here. It is considered that this would be a serious mistake. American officials cannot help contrasting the situation regarding observers with the situation elsewhere. In Germany Major Langhorne has received every facility to see everything and to go everywhere. He has all the freedom of a German General Staff officer while several other attachés are treated similarly. Naval officers have been permitted to visit the German fleet and have acquired much useful knowledge. The Austrian Government has been correspondingly liberal. In France also American officers have received much freedom, giving them the opportunity to gather useful information. The war is producing many new things in modern warfare which, for the sake of self-preservation, America must know. In all the other wars belligerent nations always have invited foreign observers. It is only the customary thing and in barring American observers England is establishing a precedent. During recent wars the privileges of observers have been curtailed, particularly by the Japanese, but nevertheless even the passing over of a field of battle already fought is productive of much useful information.

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RUSSIANS BATTLE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Reoccupation of Lyck Officially Announced at Petrograd by the Czar's General Staff.

10,000 MEN, 40 GUNS TAKEN

German Positions Carried at the Point of the Bayonet in Night Attacks.

PRZEMYSL REPORTED AFIRE

But Austrians Say Galician Fortress Is Well Defended and Invasion of Hungary Has Been Stopped.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.—The following official statement has been given out by the General Staff:

"On Oct. 8 our troops on the East Prussian border continued to press the enemy, who had formed two fighting groups.

"The first group was operating in the region of Vladislavoff and Wirballen, (both towns in the Government of Suwalki, Russian Poland.) Our troops dislodged them from Vladislavoff and surrounded them on the north. On Oct. 8, however, this group still maintained its position east by south of Wirballen. All its attempts to take the offensive at that point failed, the enemy sustaining heavy losses.

"The second group of the enemy, a very strong one, commenced an energetic attack in the vicinity of Ratchka Lake and Bakalargewo. Toward morning on Oct. 8 we assumed a vigorous offensive against their front. The enemy, covered by strong rear guards, tried, it seems, to get out of the sphere of the battle. Our troops captured by successful assaults the positions which the enemy was trying to hold. We finally occupied Lyck, (East Prussia.)

"Our offensive all along the front continues energetically."

Russian observers of the campaign along the Prussian frontier express the opinion today that the Germans who were driven back during the fighting of the last three days in this field of operations are now concentrating their forces in three defensive positions to the west and northwest of Suwalki in a desperate effort to protect Margrabowa, an important railroad centre fifteen miles north of Lyck, which commands lines of communication in all directions, and the loss of which would, it is argued here, preclude further German activity in this region.

In spite of the difficulty of attack on account of the chain of lakes and the wretched roads, the Russian assaults day and night have shaken the German resistance at this important point. The Germans, in a movement amounting to a retreat, have withdrawn their siege guns and other artillery from Bakalargewo almost as far as Margrabowa.

The military expert of the Novoe Vremya says that in this move from Bakalargewo the Germans have lost their last trump in the game along the East Prussian frontier.

The capture of Austrian intrenchments at Przemysl is regarded here as the most important step up to the present time in the series of actions in that vicinity, to which alternate bombardments and gradual advances along a series of fortified trenches have given the character of a regular siege.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10.—"In the latest fighting on the East Prussian frontier," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "the Russians have taken 10,000 prisoners and forty cannon. Among the officers captured were several landed proprietors, who previously lived in the Province of Kovno, Lithuania, which swarms with German subjects."

ROME, Italy, Oct. 9.—The Russian Ambassador here, while denying a report that the garrison of Przemysl, in Galicia, had surrendered to the Russians, added that the whole town was afire, and its capitulation was now inevitable.

RUSSIANS PRESSING ON.

Attempts of Germans to Resume the Offensive Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians have captured one of the advanced forts of the main position of Przemysl fortress. This was taken by storm, but no details of the fight have reached Petrograd. In general the position at Przemysl is reported to favor the Russians, which apparently signifies that the garrison, which is composed of Germans and Austrians, is divided against itself and that a shortage of supplies is beginning.

Fighting on the East Prussian frontier continues and consistently favors the Russians, notwithstanding that large reinforcements have been moved up by Germans from Königsberg to the northern half of their line. Their attempts to assume the offensive have been beaten off with serious losses. The fortified position of the Germans at the village of Kamienka, half way on a line drawn between Filippovo and Ratchka, was attacked on Wednesday night by the Russians and taken at the bayonet's point. Several guns were captured in this well-organized affair.

Still further south, in the neighborhood of Ratchka, another night attack by the Russians resulted in the dispersal of the Germans, who left more than half their number dead on the field, their light guns falling into the hands of the Russians.

At other points along the German line in East Prussia no conflicts of nay importance have taken place.

Further south than these operations the Russians, who are across the frontier in German territory, have captured the township of Biala on the railway and high road leading south of the lake district into the region where a reverse took place about a month ago.

RUIN IN AUSTRIANS' WAKE.

Villages Destroyed and Women Carried Off, It Is Asserted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Writing from Petrograd on Oct. 4, The London Standard's correspondent there says:

"During the fighting in and around Lublin, a prosperous town of Russian Poland, the population of which exceeds 50,000, the Austrian soldiers at first neither pillaged nor destroyed the villages, confining themselves to requisitioning the harvest and belongings of the people without payment. But proportionately with the position of Austria becoming more precarious and the fighting more severe, they proceeded to massacre and plunder the civilian population.

"The places which suffered most were Yoozefov, Opolya, OOrjendovah, Vilkolinzah and Nedrjvitzi. All these villages are now level with the ground. The Austrians in their retreat burned the hamlets and villages, destroying the more solid buildings with big field guns. Women were insulted and the Austrians kidnapped many young girls and women who were compelled to accompany them in great numbers throughout their march.

"The peasants had their fields and farms converted into pits and trenches. A million soldiers were busy digging these for three weeks. The surface is now a barren layer covered with big stones. Hundreds of thousands of hands, it is computed, will have to be employed in this work of reclaiming the farms. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the material losses, but in round figures they are about $40,000,000."

THE WAR SITUATION.

Great Cavalry Battle a Test of Diverse Methods—Canadians or Some Other British Force Probably in Ostend—Germans Move South of Warsaw Menacing Russians.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

As far as can be gathered from the meagre reports there is little change at any point of the battle line in France. All along the line the sniping and burrowing continue, causing in the aggregate an appreciable loss in killed and wounded for both sides. The minor reconnoissance in force are being carried out at various points without important gains.

The withdrawal of the Germans to Hattonchatel, ten miles east of the Meuse River, indicates the pressure of a strong French force in the Woevre district immediately east of Verdun.

The most important fighting along the whole line is that now taking place northwest of Lille, between La Bassée and Ypres. This fighting will determine whether the Germans can check the Allies' advance and thus defeat this stage of their plan of campaign or whether, overpowered in this district, the Germans must fall back to hold the line of the Scheldt.

Now is the time that Great Britain may turn the tide of battle, if she can rush to Ostend 100,000 fresh troops. It is probable that Great Britain already has on the Continent 300,000 men, and that she has in her training camps at home 800,000 more. The weakness of the British military system, and of ours, which is based on the same principles, shows up in this inability to meet present conditions of warfare, in which ultimate success largely depends upon the strength of the armies that can be placed in the field within the first thirty days.

The report of the arrival of the Canadian troops in Great Britain was so readily passed by the censor that it is probable that these troops were sent on direct to the Continent and that they are now landing at Ostend. It seems certain that the Belgian Government would not have moved to Ostend unless this city was defended by a large army, making its capture even less likely than that of Antwerp. Any force at Ostend of less than 50,000 would be in danger of being overwhelmed and captured. The Germans could divert in this direction sufficient force to accomplish this result, and then get them back to their general lines before their absence would be seriously felt.

The very brevity of the dispatches indicates that an important move is taking place, which must be kept from the agents of Germany. It is very probable that when the ban is raised it will be learned that this week has been the period for the landing in Belgium of the expected army of volunteers from the British Empire.

The great cavalry battle on the Belgian border will settle an academic dispute that has been going on for twenty years as to the best battle tactics for mounted troops. The Germans have clung to the lance, and have trained their cavalry to charge in masses, counting upon the moral effect of the advancing columns and the shock action of lance and horse to break down the enemy's resistance.

Due to their fighting in Africa, both the French and the British have adopted more of the tactics that were worked out by the American cavalry during the civil war. The use of the rifle by mounted troops has attained greater importance. The horse is used more as the means of transportation. The charge in masses is reserved as the specialty of the heavily armed cuirassiers. The other regiments practice the shock action for use in case of need, but are principally "light cavalry," depending upon mobility and fire action for accomplishing their result.

The especial development of the South African war was that a line of riflemen, unshaken in morale, could stop any cavalry charge. In the closer fighting in Europe the large numbers engaged will give greater value to the charge in mass. Whatever the outcome of these diverse tactics, charges and countercharges will take place in the fighting on the Belgian border, which will involve greater numbers of mounted troops than any battle that has taken place since the great Tartar invasion that overran Russia and Central Asia in the twelfth century.

The position of the German Army in East Prussia lies along the southeast border in front of Oletsko and Lyck. The lakes in their front and the flat, muddy country make their line especially easy to defend. It is probable that the Russian attacks in this region will be to some extent lessened by their necessity to rush forces to the south. In Southwest Poland the German Army has pushed forward to Radom and Ostrowiec, due south of Warsaw, where they threaten to fall upon the flank and rear of the Russian Army at Tarnow. Until this German advance has been checked and driven back the Russian forces in Western Galicia can do little more than hold their present positions. If the Germans are able to turn southward in large force, they may render dangerous the advance position of the Russian Army along the Donajec River, and may force its retreat toward Przemysl.

Even if this strategic move of the Germans should be checked without enforcing such a retreat of the Russian Army in Galicia, it will nevertheless have accomplished its principal mission. By relieving the pressure on the weakened Austrian Army they have gained time for the reorganization and reinforcement of these troops. So when the Russian advance is next taken up they will find their progress barred by a much more formidable force.

The Cossack invasion of Hungary is still limited to the foot hills on the southern side of the Carpathian Mountains. Such a move of a large force through a mountainous district is immensely difficult. The passes can be readily held by small forces of defenders against large bodies of the invaders. The inhabitants can make use of their intimate knowledge of the trails continuously to harass the enemy's columns. The difficulties of crossing such a barrier were well recognized by Napoleon, the greatest General of history, who is quoted in the maxim: "Of all obstacles which cover the frontiers of empires a desert is certainly the greatest; a chain of mountains like the Alps holds the second rank; rivers, the third."

However, circumstances may warrant the effort to overcome such an obstacle, as Napoleon showed in his notable campaign of 1800 against Austria and Sardinia, when, by a rapid march over the Alpine pass of Little St. Bernard, he surprised and defeated the combined armies in the valley of the Po.

In the present advance of the Russians into Hungary their move is facilitated by the fact that their Cossack division will be able to live on the country, thus avoiding the serious question of supplies. It may be that these troops will be able to go even further and collect from the agricultural districts of the Hungarian plains sufficient stocks of provisions to enable them to send some supplies back through the mountains to the army in Galicia.

The large armies that Austria has retained along her southern border have so far been successful in preventing any serious invasion by the Servians. After two months of fighting the opposing armies are still engaged along the immediate frontier.

The early reports from Montenegro of great successes in their invasion of Herzegovina prove to be groundless. Instead of advancing forty miles to Mostar, they have, in sixty days, advanced to Bilek, two miles across the border.

The dispatches from Servian sources should evidently be accepted with caution.

FLAT DENIALS BY AUSTRIA.

Przemysl Held, Przezow Retaken, Russians Out of Hungary.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The following official statement has been received by wireless from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Company:

"The Austrian General Staff announces the complete break-up of the Russian invasion of Hungary.

"The recent attacks on Przemysl were repulsed with terrible loss to the enemy. The defense of the fort is being conducted by the garrison with the greatest skill.

"The Russians have been cleared from the Carpathians to the western ridge of Wynskow. The Austrian troops have retaken Maramaros-Szigeth, Hungary.

"There is nothing to report from the East Prussian frontier."

VIENNA, Oct. 8, (via Amsterdam and London, Oct 9.)—The following official announcement, signed by Gen. Hoefer, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, was given out at Vienna today:

"Our troops have made further advances, and yesterday they repulsed the enemy on the road to Przemysl, near Baryca, west of Dynow. Rzeszow has been recaptured and guns taken.

"In the territory between the River Vistula and the River San we took many prisoners from the fleeing Russians.

"The renewed violent attacks on Przemysl have been splendidly repulsed, and the enemy's dead and wounded are counted by the thousand.

"We have had victorious battles at Szigeth, in Marmaros County, Hungary, and in East Galicia. The Landstrum and the Polish legionaries rivaled each other in gallantry."

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Austrian War Office made the following official announcement, under date of Oct. 8, says a dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Vienna, coming by way of Amsterdam:

"To the already announced successes against the Montenegrin troops now is added a decisive blow against the Servian troops who invaded Bosnia at Visegrad. Their northern column from Srebenitza, moving against Bajna and Basta, already has been repulsed and driven across the Drina with the loss of their supply train.

"The main Servian forces who advanced on Romanija and Planina under command of Gen. Mylos Bojanovic, former Minister of War, were routed by our troops in an engagement which lasted two days and only escaped capture by hasty flight. One battalion of the Eleventh Regiment and several quick-fire guns were captured.

(Signed) "POTIOREK,
"Field Marshal."

Dr. Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"The Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul General has received the following résumé of the war operations of the Imperial and Royal Army, taken from official communications to the Imperial and Royal Embassy:

"New grouping of our army in Galicia and the uniting with them of strong German forces was accomplished unmolested by the enemy. In consequence of new operations on our side, the Russian offensive, which only reached to the San, was broken down and has already changed to a retreat of the Russians. Attempts of the Russians to invade Hungary across the passes of the Carpathian Mountains were repulsed.

"Przemysl is holding out successfully. Our offensive in Servia, which binds the entire Servian Army, advances slowly, but surely. Servians admit public spirit depressed on account of losses, sickness, and lack of food.

"We have already been successful in offensive operations against Montenegrins, who, together with the weak Servian forces, have advanced toward Sarajevo on the frontier of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar. Rumor of the fall of Mostar is an invention. Situation altogether favorable."

CZAR BACK FROM TRIP.

Visited Four Cities in the Battle Zone, as Well as Ossowitz Forts.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.—Emperor Nicholas returned today to Tsarskoe-Selo from his trip of inspection of the Russian Armies at the front.

During his sojourn in the theatre of the war he received personal reports from Gen. Russky and Gen. Ivanoff, and from the members of the General Staff in the field. He visited the cities of Rovno, Brest-Litovsk, Bialostok, and Vilna, as well as the fortress of Ossowitz.

While at Rovno and Vilan his Majesty made a personal inspection of the military and Red Cross Hospitals and spoke with the wounded.

HOLD AMERICAN IN LONDON.

British Accuse Wolfsohn of Inciting Trade with Enemy.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Edward Joseph Wolfsohn, an American citizen who has been engaged in teaching languages in Berlin and who lately has been bringing parties of refugees from Berlin to London by way of Holland, was arrested here today on the charge of inciting trade with the enemy.

It was asserted by the Prosecutor in the Bow Street Court, where Wolfsohn was arraigned, that he had offered to carry back letters to Germany for pay and that when he was arrested he had in his pocket a letter explaining a system of bringing apples into Germany by way of Rotterdam. Wolfsohn had $700 in his possession when arrested. The prisoner was remanded for one week.

WHEN WAR BURST SUDDENLY ON ARRAS

One Day Transformed the Sleepy Town Into a Centre of Big Military Operations.

BRISK CLASH OF OUTPOSTS

Correspondent Saw Nine Germans Fall—Next Day Saw Big Artillery in Deadly Duel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Oct. 7. (Dispatch to The London Chronicle)—Arras has been the pivot of a fierce battle, which, commencing Thursday, was still in progress when I was forced to leave the citadel three days later.

In that period I was fortunate enough to penetrate into the firing line, and the experience is one that will never be dimmed in my memory. Like the movements of so many pawns on a mammoth chess-board was the feinting, with scattered outposts to test the strength of the enemy.

I saw the action open with skirmishes at Vitry-en-Artois, and next morning one of the hardest battles which make a link in the chain flung right across France of the gigantic battle of rivers was being prosecuted before my eyes.

The days that ensued were full of feverish and hectic motion. Arras rattled and throbbed with the flow of an army and all the tragedy which war brings in its train. There were moments when its cobbled streets were threaded by streams of wounded from the country beyond. Guns boomed incessantly, a fitting requiem to the sad little processions, which occasionally revealed that some poor fellow had sacrificed his life for the flag which accompanied him to his grave.

I reached Arras on Sept. 29. The Germans had occupied it a fortnight earlier. Now it was placid, sleepy, and deserted and bore no outward signs of having suffered from their occupation. I learned, however, that although they had refrained from demolishing buildings, there had been scenes of debauchery, and private houses had been ransacked.

It was declared that the only German paying for anything during the whole of the fortnight's occupation was a member of the Hohenzollern family, an important officer who had made the Hotel d'Univers his headquarters.

Found Allies at Vitry.

I decided to pass on to Vitry-en-Artois, twelve miles distant and six kilometers from Douai, where I had heard the Allies were in force. Here I obtained a room in a hotel.

Within a short while I saw armed cars. There came many warriors in many cars, cars fitted with mitrailleuses, cars advancing backward, cars with two soldiers in the back of each with their rifles rested on the padded cushions and their fingers on the triggers, and with the muzzles of mitrailleuses pointing over their heads. Several cavalry scouts, too, are in the streets.

Once I ventured my head a little outside of the door and was curtly warned to eliminate myself or possibly I would get shot. I eliminated myself for the moment.

Now with dramatic suddenness death touches Vitry with her chill finger. The distance right away from the village behind and in front of the road, there is a clatter of hoofs. It stops. Again it goes on and stops for about a couple of minutes, and then quite distinctly can be heard the sound of a body of horsemen proceeding at a walk.

The cavalry scouts have vanished into big barns on either side of the road, and around the corner of the bridge comes a small body of German cavalry. They have passed the spot where the French scouts are hidden and I have retreated to my bedroom window, from where I can count twelve of the Death's Head riders.

Rode Into a Death Trap.

They are riding to their fate. Right slap up in front of the cars they come. A rifle shot rings out from where the French scouts are hidden, then another, and that is the signal for the inferno to be loosed.

C-r-r-r-r-r-ack, and the mitrailleuse spits out a regular hail of death, vicious whiplike, never ceasing cracks. Two horses are down and three men lie prone in the road.

The Germans have not fired a shot, all their energies being concentrated in wildly turning their horses to get back again round the bend.

It is too late. Another two are toppled over by the scouts in the barns, and then cars are after them, still spitting out an unending hail of lead.

It seems impossible that even a fly could live in such a stream of bullets, yet out of the dozen three get round the bend, and galloping madly make for the only spot where they can leave the road and get across country. Even the automobile and auto-mitrailleuse men cannot follow them there.

These fellows seem perfectly satisfied with a bag of nine obtained without a scratch. All are dead, one of them with over twenty wounds in him. Two horses are stone dead and three others have to be put out of their misery. The other four are contentedly standing at the roadside munching grass, one with a hind leg lifted a few inches off the ground.

The bodies of the dead Germans are laid side by side in a field to await burial. The uniforms are stripped of everything that can be removed, buttons and shoulderstraps. The men in the cars take the water bottles, swords and revolvers as mementos.

What the Encounter Meant.

I imperfectly understood the real meaning of this scrap. I had thought it was an encounter between stray forces. A talk with the driver of an armed car, however, enlarged my perspective. It was a meeting of the outposts of two great opposing armies, one of which was at Douai, the other at Cambrai. The feelers of both forces were being extended to discover the various positions, preparatory to a big battle, which was expected on the morrow (Oct. 1) along the line of Cambrai-Douai-Valenciennes.

It was understood that the Germans had massed in force at Cambrai and strong wings were thrown out on both sides, the outposts of one wing, as we have already seen, coming into touch with the French at Vitry.

From the reports of the auto-mitrailleuse men, who cover great distances in a day, similar skirmishing had been taking place at Etain, (where some farmhouses were burned), Etreplgny, Croisilles, Boisleux, and Boyelles, these places ranging from ten to twenty kilometers from Arras.

There was a general exodus from Vitry and I secured standing room in a wagon of the last train leaving for Arras. It was loaded with fugitives.

Arras in War Fever.

Arras had changed completely on my return. Its calmness was gone. The station was empty of civilians, there were no trains running and the station entrance was in charge of a strong picket of soldiers, while the road outside echoed to the tread of infantry.

I stood still in amazement, while my papers were being closely examined, and watched regiment after regiment of foot with their transport trains complete marching out on the road to Douai. This was part of the preparation for the big battle which I was told was going to begin tomorrow.

In the town itself the transformation was still more amazing—soldiers in every street, cavalry, infantry, dragoons, lancers, and engineers in ones and twos, and parties of 20 or 30 picturesque Moroccans. I never saw such a medley of colors or expressions, and the whole town was full of them—material for one army corps at least.

I installed myself in quarters at the Hotel de L'Univers, with the intention of getting away the first thing in the morning if possible. But it was not possible. I was informed that Arras was now under military control, and no permits were being issued whatsoever. The Lieutenant who told me this smiled as I shrugged my shoulders.

"You will bear witness, Monsieur, that I tried my best to get out," said I.

"Certainly, but why go away?" he asked with a smile. "Arras est tres belle ville, Monsieur. You have a good hotel, a good bed, and good food. Why should you go out?"

And so I stayed at Arras.

That was Sept. 30. The next day I could hear guns. They started at about 8 o'clock in the morning, the French guns being in position about five kilometers outside of Arras to the south, southeast, and east, sixteen batteries of France's artillery or 75-millimeter calibre.

All day long the guns thundered and roared and all day long I sat outside the café of the Hotel des Voyageurs in the Place de la Gare. The station building was right in front of me. I longed for a position which would enable me to see over the tall buildings on to the battlefield beyond. Even the roof of the station would have suited. There was a little crowd of officials already there with their field glasses and they could discern what was going on, for I noticed several pointing here and there whenever a particularly loud explosion was heard.

Two men in civilian clothes sat down beside me and gave me "good day," evidently curious as to my nationality. I invited them to join me in coffee and cognac, and during the ensuing conversation we all became very friendly, and I was given to understand that one of them was the volunteer driver of an auto-mitrailleuse who had just come off duty.

Off to See the Battle.

I remarked that it would be very interesting to get a sight of what was going on behind the station.

"Is it very near—the battle?"

"About five kilometers, Monsieur. The German guns are ten kilometers distant. One of the German shells exploded behind the station this morning. Would Monsieur like to walk out a little way?"

"But surely the pickets will not let me pass beyond the barrier," said I.

My good friend of the auto-mitrailleuse smiled, rose, and buttoned up his coat. "Come with me," he invited.

At the barrier we were stopped, but luck had not deserted me, for in the Sergeant in charge of the pickets I recognized another café acquaintance of the previous night. We shook hands, exchanged cigarettes, and proceeded up and down numerous streets bearing always southward in the direction of the firing until the open country was reached.

My companion suddenly caught hold of my arm and we both jumped up the bank at the side of the road to let a long string of artillery drivers trot past on their way back for more ammunition. Another cloud of dust, and coming up behind us was a fresh lot of shells on the way out to the firing line.

Right up in the sky ahead suddenly appeared a ball of yellow greasy smoke, which grew bigger and bigger, and then "boom" came the sound of a gun about three seconds afterward. A shell had burst in the air about 300 yards away. Another and another came—all about the same place. They appeared to come from the direction of Bapaume.

French Batteries Suddenly Open.

"Bad, very bad," commented my companion. And so it appeared to me, for the Germans were dropping their shells from the southeast, at least one kilometer over range. We were standing beside a strawstack and looking due south, watching the just discernible line of French guns, when we heard the ominous whistling screech of an approaching shell. Down on our faces behind the stack, down we went like lightning, and over to the left, not 200 yards away, rose a huge column of black smoke and earth, and just afterward a very loud boom. A big German gun had come into action, slightly nearer this time.

Just behind a wood I could plainly see the smoke of the gun itself rising above the trees. Two more shells from the big gun exploded within twenty yards of each other, and then, with disconcerting suddenness, a French battery came into action within a hundred yards of our strawstack cover. They had evidently been there for some time, awaiting eventualities, for we had no suspicion of their proximity, and they were completely hidden.

My ears are still tingling and buzzing from the sound of those guns. One after another the guns of this battery bombarded the newly taken up position of the German big guns, which replied with one shell every three minutes.

Presently we had the satisfaction of hearing a violent explosion in the wood, and a column of smoke and flame rose up to a great height.

Soixante-quinze had again scored, for the German guns had been put out of action. From out the French position came infantry, at this point thousands of little dots over the landscape, presenting a front of, I should think, about two miles, rapidly advancing in skirmishing order. Every now and then the sharp crackle of rifle fire could distinctly be heard.

The French had advanced over a mile, and the Germans had hastily evacuated the wood. Other French batteries now came into action, and the German fire over the whole arc was becoming decidedly fainter and less frequent. This might, of course, be due to changing their positions on the German front.

Wounded began to arrive, which showed that for the present, at any rate, it was safe to go out to the trenches to collect them.

Very few of them seemed badly hit, and the wounded French artillerymen seemed to be elated in spite of their wounds. Had not their beloved Soixante-quinze again scored? The time was 8 o'clock of a beautiful evening and the firing, though fairly continuous, was dropping off. The Germans had changed their positions and it was getting a little too hazy to make observation, although a French aeroplane was seen descending in wide circles over the German position, evidently quite regardless of the numerous small balls of smoke, which made their appearance in the sky in dangerous proximity to the daring pilot.

Picturesque Aeroplane Shelling.

It is very interesting to watch these aeroplane shells bursting in the air. First of all one sees a vivid little streak of bluish white light in the sky and then instantaneously a smoke ball, which apepars to be about the size of a football, is seen in the sky always fairly close to the machine. Then there is the sound of an explosion like a giant cracker.

Occasionally several guns will fire at about the same time and it is weird to watch the various balls of smoke apparently coming into being from nowhere, all around the machine. Sometimes one of these shells, which are filled with a species of shrapnel, bursts rather unpleasantly near the aeroplane and then one sees the machine turn quickly and rise a little higher.

Two or three holes have been neatly drilled through the planes. Perhaps one has appeared in the body of the machine, rather too near the pilot for safety, but it is a big gamble anyhow and besides the pilot has been instructed to find out where the various positions are and he means to do it.

So he simply rises a little higher and calmly continues his big circles over the German position.

I take off my hat to these brave men, the aeroplane pilots. They are willing to chance their luck. What matters it if their machine gets hit, if the planes are riddled with holes. It will still fly, even if the engine gets a fatal wound and stops.

The pilot, if he is high enough, can still glide to safety in his own lines. But, (and it is a big "but,") should a shrapnel ball find its billet in the pilot—well, one has only to die once and it is a quick and sure death to fall with one's machine.

FRENCH RAID IN ADRIATIC.

Austrian Officials at Ragusa Flee on Sighting the Fleet.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 9.—According to an official announcement made by the French Government today, the French fleet, commanded by Vice Admiral Boue de Lapeyere, after revictualing the garrison at the Montenegrin seaport of Antivari, visited the islands in the Adriatic between Cattaro and Lissa. Later the French warships appeared before Ragusa and Gravosa.

The Austrian authorities and other notables at Ragusa fled on two special trains as soon as the battleships were sighted.

"The Italian and Slav population," the official announcement says, "remained calm. It would have been easy to reduce Ragusa to cinders if our fleet had been willing to follow the example of the Germans. The flight of the authorities was sufficient.

"The French squadron merely destroyed the lighthouses and the wireless apparatus at Gravosa."

"The French torpedo boat destroyer Sabretache made a few prisoners at the Putini lighthouse. The Austrian warships remained hidden at Cattaro and Pola."

GERMAN VESSEL HITS A MINE.

Fishing Craft Blown Up Off the Coast of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN (via London,) Oct. 9.—A German fishing vessel has been blown up by a German mine in the Langeland Belt, north of the coast of Denmark.

The Captain was killed, but the rest of the crew were saved.

Saks for Men's Hats is headquarters!

We buy hats just like you buy them—governing our selection by what we want and not allowing others to do our choosing. Saks hats, both derbies and soft hats, are uniformly distinctive because we discriminate against the mediocre. We are, of course, showing a wide range of styles, but character is the crowning feature of them all.

Stetson Derbies & Soft Hats—$3.50, $4 & $5
Saks special Derbies that have no competition at $3
Saks special Cloth Hats, in various mixtures, at $3

Men's $2 Washable Tan Cape Gloves at $1.15

Made in old Manhattan

A tan Kassan glove, with the washable feature added. Put through a new process, which makes it amenable to soap and water. Means twice the service at least. Means an unsoiled glove practically all the time. And means a lot to get such a glove at $1.15.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Comedy and Tragedy in Clothes

THERE are clothes tragedies, clothes comedies and clothes melodramas — ready made—offered the men of this city each season.

They flock to New York from all quarters of the globe, because this is the world's greatest clothes market.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner clothes have been at the forefront in New York for several seasons, with a new and exclusive idea.

★ ★

To-wit: To furnish the particular Manhattanite ready-to-wear clothes which are the counterparts of the best made-to-order things New York offers.

★ ★

We have specialized on the New Yorker, and he has bought these clothes because, in addition to QUALITY, they MAKE HIM LOOK HIS BEST.

To him, they are the clothes from home. Prices, $20 to $45.

★ ★

We have fitted the hat to the clothes, and the Weber and Heilbroner hat has gained the same prestige.

Our Autumn hats at $3, $4 and $5 belong distinctly to Fifth Avenue.

Full assortments of English golf caps.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 257 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1360 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave. Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Affinities

¶ The most noticeable feature of the relationship between a Saks garment and the man who wears it is that they were made for each other.

¶ Neither stereotyped nor too studied in its lines, a Saks garment has all the appearance of being the natural outcome of the man.

¶ The structural resemblance is such that both garment and man might have been evolved together.

¶ And that is the sort of a garment you want—one which fits you and becomes you and which conforms to the dual demands of the modes and the man.

¶ At any rate, that is the sort of a garment that we make — a garment which has no superior for fit nor equal for style.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

Character-marked clothing built to match a personality.

Suits, 18.50 to 40.00
Overcoats, 18.50 to 38.50

FOR (TODAY) SATURDAY ONLY

English Sack Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST

New three or four button soft roll front or Norfolk models, of navy serge or cheviots, tartan plaids, club checks, checked or pencil striped cassimere and English tweeds.

16.50 Regular price $21.50

Hand-Tailored Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

Custom Made, Patch or Flap Pockets

Of checked or pencil striped cassimere, "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsteds; three or four button sack models, soft roll front, natural shoulders.

20.00 Regular price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Top Coats

33 TO 44 CHEST

Dressy single breasted model of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel.

16.50 Regular price $25.00

Winter Overcoats

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

Single breasted slip-on model, soft roll lapel, patch pockets, gray, brown or olive, Scotch Overcoatings; also double breasted form fitting model, of Oxford or navy vicuna or Shetland tartan checks.

19.75 Regular price $25.00

Men's Silk Mixture Shirts

of "Radioux" Silk

A heavy silk and cotton mixed fabric in rich and lustrous autumn patterns, including the newest colored stripes.

2.50 Regular price $3.75

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

A GOOD INCOME PAID REGULARLY

To individuals living on their income one of the most attractive features of our Guaranteed Mortgages is the certainty of receiving the interest on the day it is due.

Last year the interest payments so disbursed by the Company exceeded

$10,000,000.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages yield a higher interest return than any other investment that is equally safe and there is no possibility of the loss of your principal.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

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F.P.A.

Has More to Say in

By and Large

Walter Prichard Eaton writes: You don't know Adams? Who are you? You've never seen the Colyum? It's time that you caught up to date—So buy and read this volume!

Just Out—All Bookshops, $1.00,

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in connection with this story will be given by The Boy Scouts of America

Scouting with Daniel Boone

By Everett T. Tomlinson

Every boy should read this tale of pioneer life.

Illustrated. Net $1.20. Ask About the Prize.

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Adventure Here!

The Sealed Valley

By Hulbert Footner
Author of "Two On the Trail"

The story of the only man who made his way in a hidden country.

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Doubleday, Page & Company.

Gaiety—Wit

BAMBI

By Marjorie Benton Cooke

Don't miss this story! "Bambi" has taken two publishers by storm. We predict a national surrender to this lady of consequence.

3rd Printing on Press.

All Bookshops. *Net* $1.25.

Doubleday, Page & Company.

Mystery!

The Teeth of the Tiger

By Maurice Leblanc

Arsène Lupin Comes to Life!

Just Out—All Bookshops *Net* $1.25.

Doubleday, Page & Company.

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MADE IN AMERICA

OF THE FINEST IMPORTED TOBACCO BY SKILLED HAND WORKMEN.

Factory, Manchester, N. H.

ALLIES' AIRMEN FLY 87,000 MILES IN WAR

Total Travel of Army Aviators in France Nearly Four Times Circumference of the Earth.

DEADLY FIRE OF THE BRITISH

Pins Us to the Ground, Say Germans —English Also Experts at Quick Intrenching.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Official Press Bureau today gives an eye witness's narrative of operations in France, supplementing that of Oct. 8. It follows:

"Wednesday, the 30th of September, merely marked another day's progress in the gradual development of the situation and was distinguished by no activity beyond slight attacks by the enemy. There was also artillery fire at intervals. One of our airmen succeeded in dropping nine bombs, some of which fell on the enemy's rolling stock collected on the railway near Laone. Some of the enemy's front trenches were found empty at night, but nothing much can be deducted from this fact, for they are frequently evacuated in this way, no doubt to prevent the men in the back lines from firing on their comrades in front of them.

"Thursday, Oct. 1, was a most perfect Autumn day and the most peaceful since the two forces became engaged on the Aisne. There was only desultory gun fire, as targets offered. During the night the enemy made a few new trenches and a French aviator dropped one bomb on the railway station and three bombs on the troops massed near it.

"The weather on Friday, the 2nd, was very misty in the early hours and it continued hazy until late in the afternoon, becoming thicker again at night. The Germans were driven out of a mill which they had occupied as an advanced post, their guns and machine guns, which supported it, being knocked out one by one by well directed artillery fire from a flank. During the night they made the usual two attacks on the customary spot in our line and as on previous occasions were repulsed. Two of their trenches were captured and filled in. Our loss was six men wounded.

Prodigious Work of Airmen.

"Up to the 21st of September the air mileage made by our airmen since the beginning of the war amounted to 87,000 miles, an average of 2,000 miles per day, the total equalling nearly four times the circuit of the world. The total time spent in the air was 1,400 hours.

"There are many points connected with the fighting methods of either side that may be of interest. The following description was give by a battalion commander who has been at the front since the commencement of hostilities and has fought both in the open and behind intrenchments. It must, however, be borne in mind that it only represents the experiences of a particular unit. It deals with the tactics of the enemy's infantry:

"'The important points to watch are the heads of valleys and ravines and woods, especially those on the sides of hollow ground, and all dead ground to the front and flank. The German officers are skilled in leading troops forward under cover in closed bodies, but once the latter are deployed and there is no longer the direct, personal leadership the men will not face heavy fire. Sometimes the advance is made in a series of lines with the men well opened out at intervals of five or six paces, at others it is made in lines with the men almost shoulder to shoulder. But it is followed in all cases by supports in close formation. The latter either waver when the front line is checked, or crowd on to it in moving forward under the orders of their officers, and the mass forms a magnificent target.

"'Prisoners have described the fire of our troops as pinning them to the ground, and this is certainly borne out by their actions.

"'When the Germans are not heavily intrenched no great losses are incurred in advancing against them by methods in which the British army has been instructed. For instance, in one attack over fairly open ground against about an equal force of infantry sheltered in a sunken road and in ditches, we lost only ten men killed and sixty wounded, while over 400 of the enemy surrendered. After some men had been killed, each side had the support of a battery of artillery, but the fight for superiority of infantry fire took place at a range of about 700 yards and lasted only half an hour.

White Flags Go Up.

"'By this time the Germans were wavering. Some of them put up white flags, but others went on firing, and our men continued to do the same. Eventually, a large number of white flags improvised from handkerchiefs, pieces of shirts, white biscuit bags, &c., were exhibited all along the line and many of the men hoisted their helmets on their rifles.

"'In the fighting behind intrenchments the Germans endeavor to gain ground by making advances in line at dusk or just before dawn and then digging themselves in, in the hope, no doubt, that they may eventually get so near as to be able, as during manoeuvres, to reach the hostile trenches in a single rush. They never have succeeded in doing this against us. If by creeping up in dead ground they do succeed in forwarding their position by night they are easily driven back by fire in the morning. A few of the braver men sometimes remain behind at close ranges and endeavor to inflict losses by sniping. Sharpshooters also are often noticed in trees or wriggling about until they get good cover. The remedy is to take the initiative and detail men to deal with the enemy's sharpshooters.

"'Few night attacks have been made against us. Previous to one of them a party of the enemy crept up close to the British line and set alight a hayrick so it should form a beacon on which the centre of the attacking line marched. Generally, however, in these night and early morning attacks groups of forty or fifty men have come forward as independent units, sometimes widely separated one from the other, and making every endeavor to obtain any advantage from cover. Light balls and searchlights on some occasions have been used. Latterly these attacks have become more and more half-hearted.

"'Against our men the enemy never has closed with the bayonet.

"'The German trenches I have seen were deep enough to shelter a man when firing from a standing position. As regards our own men, there was at first considerable reluctance to entrench, as always has been the case at the commencement of fighting. Now, however, having bought their experience dearly, their defenses are such that they can defy the German artillery.'

"On the lighter side of the picture is the following anecdote which is current at the front, although its absolute truth is not vouched for. On a recent occasion a British cavalry subaltern, who was cut off from his men, hid himself in the edge of a wood by a road. It was not long before he saw an unsuspecting armed German soldier patroling the road. He could have shot the man without warning, but felt that it would be akin to murder to kill him in cold blood. In order to instil a little of the spirit of combat into the affair, the subaltern crept from his cover, ran up behind the "bosch," as our French allies would call him, and gave him a ferocious kick. Instead of showing fight the startled and pained German gave a yell and ran for dear life, leaving the subaltern laughing too hard to shoot."

MORE THAN 100,000 SAILED.

Estimate Made by London Relief Committee—Stragglers Arriving.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In a statement issued tonight by H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Committee, it is estimated that, including the passengers on the Mauretania and Olympic, which will sail tomorrow, more than 100,000 persons have embarked from England for America since the war began.

In the last fortnight 6,000 departed for the United States, and during that time assistance was given to 241. Many were from distant parts of the earth. Mr. Hoover said tonight:

"One man had been helped along by Americans in his journey from Mozambique, another from Astrakhan, and a third from Calcutta."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Up to date the American Relief Committee has given financial assistance to 9,595 persons.

"It is evident that the American tourists have pretty well returned home," said Mr. Hoover today. "There is, however, a small but steady stream of persons who have been marooned in obscure corners of the world, which is likely to continue.

"Another situation has presented itself to the committee, which will require its activities throughout the war. There is a resident colony of Americans in Europe of somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 persons, comprising officials and professional and mercantile classes. The last named are connected largely with the export trade. A very large majority of these persons are, of course, able to take care of themselves in times of distress, but among them are considerable numbers of Americans who are employed in minor occupations or engaged in small business enterprises.

"The resources of this class have been badly dislocated by the war and much acute distress in developing. If they were sent home they would only add to the unemployed there and would need support even at home. But of more importance is the fact that many of them can partially maintain themselves here and will be on their feet again as soon as there is any revival of business.

BALL FOR BRITISH RELIEF.

Prince of Wales' Fund to Give Bazaar and Dance at the Biltmore.

In an effort to swell the Prince of Wales Relief Fund now being raised for the benefit of war refugees and the families of soldiers in Great Britain, the Canadian branch of the fund will hold a bazaar for the week beginning Nov. 2 at the Hotel Biltmore. It is to be under the patronage of some of the best known men and women in Canada and this city, and will be followed by a ball at the Biltmore on the night of Monday, Nov. 9.

The Prince of Wales will be the honorary sponsor for the events. Through Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, of the London headquarters of the fund, he has signified his intention of sending a personal envoy to be present. While the bazaar and ball are not being driven by the American branch of the fund the men who are serving on that committee are heartily supporting the plan of the Canadians. Tickets to each of the afternoon and evening bazaars are to be $1 each while a season ticket admitting to all bazaars and the ball will be $10.

Among the sponsors are: Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K. C. V. O., C. B., Mr. Hedley F. Le Bas and Lady Jennie Musgrave, of London; Mr. Robert S. White, Collector of the Port; Mr. H. F. Blake, secretary of the American Club, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Julia Drummond, of Montreal; Mr. Walter Scott, of the American branch, Mr. John F. McClunn; Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Russell Law and Mr. Oliver Morosco, of New York, and Mr. Gustave Dufour and Mr. Hiram Walker, of Montreal.

Queen Alexandra has cabled her best wishes for the success of the undertaking.

63,000 PRIESTS IN FIELD.

Seven Bishops Among Them, a Vatican Statement Says.

ROME, Oct. 9.—According to reports received at the Vatican, more than 63,000 ecclesiastics are now serving in different capacities with the armies in the field, especially with the Belgian, French, and Austrian forces.

Most of these clergymen are engaged in hospital work. They include seven Bishops and nineteen other prelates.

Denies Germany Is Buying Hers.

Dr. Horst Falcke, the German Consul General, said yesterday that a report that agents of the German Government were endeavoring to purchase contraband goods and ship them to Germany was untrue. The Consul General said that even if such agents were in New York it would be impossible to send the goods to Germany.

VOTERS REGISTER TODAY!

This is the second day of registration for the November State election. Registration places open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll so that you can participate in the next primary election.

ABODE OF DESPAIR IS ONCE GAY VIENNA

Its Sorrowful, Worry-Racked Crowds Condemned to Idleness in Shadow of Famine.

WELL-TO-DO NOW BEGGARED

Stefan Zweig Laments the Long, Sad Days and Sleepless Nights—"Give Us Work!" Cries Grossmann.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 9, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The constant check of the Austrian Army and the ceaseless rolling of the tide of the Russian onslaught culminating in the capitulation of Lemberg, "one of Austria's most precious jewels," have shaken beliefs, hopes, and ambitions in the very heart of the Viennese.

Thousands of educated men who from age or unfitness are not in the fighting line have joined the army of the workless. Lawyers, actors, bankers, authors, politicians, architects, painters—men in every walk of life—all are idly parading the streets of the moaning capital interchanging sorrowful impressions and wandering from one café to another, their nerves shattered by the inexorable fate awaiting them. Among them are prophets foretelling the future of Austria and mischiefmakers spreading news of mythical Austro-Hungarian victories and exaggeration of Austrian defeats. And then these people return to their melancholy hearths, dejected, exhausted, tortured, and obsessed with the one idea of compulsory illness.

This enervating moral oppression of the multitudes of Vienna is thus deplored by the celebrated writer Grossmann:

"Work! Give us work! Unemployment will drive us mad. Give us hard, eighteen-hours-per-day work, after which we can fall off to sleep like tops."

But work there is none, neither for men of the mental professions nor for the most ordinary laborer. Most of the factories and warehouses have been closed. The building of public edifices and private houses has been suspended, and the vast majority of those who have not joined the army are left without occupation and consequently are reduced to distressing financial straits.

This unemployment, which is occasioned very largely by the cessation of importation of raw products from foreign countries, has been followed by an unconscionable increase in the prices of the prime necessities of life.

"We are inevitably approaching a great calamity of general famine," said the owner of a large mill at a recent meeting of a Viennese charitable institution, who had received an order from the army for a supply of 2,000 wagons of bread cakes. "A loaf of bread will soon be sold in Vienna for 3 crowns."

In the once gay and animated streets of Vienna you cannot see a smile. The warlike, devastating storm has robbed the wealthy of their riches, and thousands of well-to-do citizens may have to go begging tomorrow.

"There is too little sleep on this earth now," writes the Viennese poet Stefan Zweig. "Long are the days, endless the nights.

"In every town, in every street, in every house, here and there, the calm breathing of sleep is perturbed by feverish and delirious talk, by the stifling fantasies of the bloody times. How many people who formerly sailed away of nights in the black barges of sleep rigged by tackle of gay-colored dreams now listen to the infinite beating of time through the night marching, as if were, by an immeasurable way, their hearts rent to pieces and bleeding for the fallen and wounded! The whole of mankind is now feverishly and covetously waiting for the following day and for the following night. Terrible and open-eyed are the nights, which crumple the brows of millions of people to tremble in awful agitation. Fate enters unobserved through thousands of doors and windows, dispelling sleep and destroying the power of forgetfulness.

"There is too little sleep on this earth now. Long are the days, endless the nights."

Such are the lamentations of the Austrian poet.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says:

"The Innsbruck (Austria) correspondent of Messagero states that the imperial palace and other public buildings there are being prepared as quarters for the Court and Ministries in event of the transferring of the capital."

ITALIAN WAR MINISTER OUT.

Action Due to Newspaper Attacks—Austrian Apology to Italy.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Grandi, the Italian Minister of War, has resigned, according to a Rome dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

His resignation was the result of newspaper criticism concerning the administration of his department.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The arrest by Italian police of Austrian subjects of Italian nationality who had crossed the frontier to escape military service in the Austrian army has caused considerable excitement among the Italian Socialists.

Some Radical members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies have interrogated the Government on the matter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 9 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—The Austrian Ambassador has called upon the Italian Premier to express the Austrian Emperor's regret for the damage caused by mines in the Adriatic and to convey condolences to the victims' families.

The Austrian Naval Attaché, accompanied by an expert in submarine mines, has been to Venice to examine the mines and ascertain the cause of their drifting. Three additional mines are reported between Venice and Ancona, and another off Venice.

The crews of coasting vessels in the Adriatic refuse to sail unless the Government guarantees their safety and permits torpedo boats to escort the ships.

M. Cambon, formerly French Ambassador at Berlin, again conferred with the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, this morning, and subsequently had an audience of the King.

RED CROSS FUND GROWS TO $225,806

Treasurer Announces Additional Gifts of $12,718 Received Yesterday.

BELGIAN FUND GAINS $4,818

Mme. Vandervelde Seeks Aid in the West—Mrs. Gerard Indorses Mercy Fund.

New York's share in the European Fund of the National Red Cross is now $225,806.11. This was announced yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the society, when he made public an additional list of subscriptions to the fund totalling $12,718.59. All subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Mr. Schiff at 52 William Street, or to the Red Cross office, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

From a Friend, through the Somerset Hills War Relief Committee	$2,000
Proceeds of dance by residents of New Canaan and Silver Mine, Conn.	1,830
Brooklyn Red Cross	1,708
Westchester Red Cross	1,572
First German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn	1,232
Red Cross Benefit, Great Neck	506
St. Bartholomew's Church	500
Temple Beth-Israel	313
Through The Independent	257
Lafayette Av. Pres. Church, Brooklyn	251
St. John's Episcopal Church, Salisbury, Conn	238
Song Recital by Mme. Adele L. Baldwin, Bernardsville, N. J.	222
St. Matthew's Church, Bedford	140
St. James's Church	134
Richard Sidenberg	100
J. Kridel Sons & Co.	100
Emergency Fund, Independent Order of True Sisters	100
Elizabeth Gates	100
Church of the Holy Communion	86
First Pres. Church, Watertown, N. Y.	77
Morrow Memorial M. E. Church, Maplewood	71
Congregation Mount Zion	65
Through New York Staats-Zeitung	66
Bar Harbor Baptist, Cong., and M. E. Churches	62
All Saints' Mission, MacDougall, N. Y.	60
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gannett and Friend	50
St. Mark's Church, Toledo, Ohio	47
Orange Society of the New Church	46
Madison Avenue M. E. Church	46
Columbia University Chapel Service	42
P. E. Church of St. Michael, Sea Girt	41
The Churches of Pleasant Mount, Penn.	38
Washington Heights Baptist Church	38
Mamakating Inn	37
Officers and crew of U. S. S. Raritan	30
First Presbyterian Church, Orange	28
Mrs. John W. Edmonds	25
Mrs. Harriet D. Ingersoll	25
Christ Church, Pelham Manor	25
Gilead Presbyterian Church, Carmel	19
Christ Church, Middletown, N. J.	18
P. E. Church of Good Shepherd, Elizabethtown, N. Y.	15
Collection at Peace Meeting, Clifton Forge, Va.	12
Davis Memorial M. E. Meeting, Harriman, N. Y.	11
Union Meeting of English, Italian, Lettish, and Russian Cong. at Mariners' Temple	10
Summerfield M. E. Church	10
Through Corn Exchange Bank	19
Church of St. John Evangelist, Barrytown	14
Mrs. J. Kirtland Myers	10
T. A. Fisher	10
Sunday School of Orphanage, Hastings, N. Y.	10
A. B. Priddy	10
Dr. W. B. Soper	10
Miss B. Hand	10
Through Mrs. S. Vernon Mann, Jr.	8
Fort Washington Baptist Church	8
Lutheran Loyal League, Saddle River,	7
St. Mark's P. E. Church, Hope, Ark.	7
All Saints' P. E. Church	7
Church of the Holy Apostles	7
Pres. Church, Des Logs, Mo.	6
Pres. Church, Bedford, N. Y.	6
Shelter Island Pres. Church, (add'l)	5
The Rev. C. J. Addison	5
"I. A. E."	5
St. Agnes's P. E. Church, East Orange	5
Bethany Church, Council Bluffs, Iowa	5
C. P. Smith	5
Miss J. E. Chapin	5
Edward Smith	5
Grace Church, Geneva, N. Y.	5
Zion's Lutheran Church, Saddle River, N.J.	5
Master Pruntz's Shell and his father	5
Mrs. Charles H. Van Nostrand	5
St. Paul's Church, Newburg	3
First Baptist Church, Bedford	2
Mary B. Millspaugh	2
The Rev. Mr. White	2
F. B. Hicks	2
Grace P. E. Church, Washington, Ark.	2
Miss Katharine Pfeiffer	2
M. E. Church, Dawsonville, Ga.	1
Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J.	1

The fund for the relief of women and children of France; subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street now amounts to $16,233.21. Of this sum $774 was received from these persons yesterday:

Mrs. Otto Kahn	$100	Jessie N. Hunt and Mrs. L. Hunt	$50
Mrs. W. Crocker	100	Mrs. E. W. Harriman	100
Mrs. W. Alexander	10	second gift	25
Mrs. J. J. Chapin, second gift	25	E. Leslie	10
W. L. Palmer	10	Gabrielle Warren	30
W. J. Howells	5	Mrs. R. Smith and V. De Wierzbicki	50
Henri Schneg	100	Harry A. Jacobs	10
L. H. Coatkyan	25		
Victor Lorchan	100		
W. H. Lengle	50		

Mme. Lalla Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, who arrived two weeks ago from Antwerp, and who has been speaking in New York and vicinity in behalf of the fund for the relief of women, children, and non-combatants of Belgium, left last night for a tour of the West and Canada. Before returning to New York she will visit Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh.

The Belgian Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, now amounts to $124,406, of which $4,818.43 was received yesterday from the following:

Lafayette Avenue Pres. Ch. F'd'p	$400	W. Sharman	25
Miss M. Hooper	50	W. H. H.	50
C. P. Smith	5	Dr. E. M. Sturgis	100
W. H. Button	100	C. R. B.	15
H. M. Bolton	25	L. A. R.	10
Mrs. E. N. Barnes	2	W. H. Douglas	50
W. T. Bush	100	Frances Seaver	5
Mrs. G. Hall	25	Presby. Church, Goshen	21
Mrs. A. H. B.	100	Amy F. Brigham	2
Anonymous	1,000	Prof. E. B. Reed	10
F. H. Macy, Jr.	25	Miss F. C. McKane	50
F. S. P.	100	D. B.	$100
Ogden M. Reid	50	Mrs. C. K. Dickenmann	10
L. Arnstein	25	Elliott Young	5
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hubbard	3	Employes Kiluna Farm	53
W. B. Fenton	20	S. J. Russel	25
L. C. D.	25	Cong. Ch., Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	7
Miss Ethel Wilson, Mt. Kisco	2	Mrs. W.	1
Third Weekly Contribution, Lancaster, Pa., Publishers through C. F. Humphreys	11	R. T.	2
W. L. Solomon	5	Britisher	2
Rev. Thos. Dyke, Chesterfield, Ill.	1	Coll. by M. Dutmont	20
T. R. Clark	25	Right Rev. C. Van de Ven	5
A. D. Bright	10	An aged widow	.25
P. Burton, Chicago	50	Miss S. Marquard	1
		Mr. Bradfield	10
		Mr. H. Phipps	500
		Mrs. H. C. Phipps	200
		A girl in Dublin,	
		T. H.	5
		Internationalist	50
		Miss G. W. Carmalt	5
		W. E. Remington	25
		Roswell C. Tripp	10
		Florence W. Tripp	10
		Miss Beekman	25
		E. F.	5
		Mme. E. Boble	5
		Mme. E. J. Decard	5

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital, Paris, is now $70,676.94. The amount received yesterday was $1,745. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's subscribers follow:

Miss Anne B. Jennings	$1,000	Mrs. C. H. Ditson	$100
Mrs. H. E. Worcester	200	Arthur H. Masten	30
Margaret S. Jarvis	100	Louise M. Starr	30
Mrs. Jane Meeker	100	Martha B. Whitney	25
Mrs. Edith Gould	100	Laura B. Penfield	5
		Henry Wollman	5
		C. Kraushar	10

R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, announced that the American collections for the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund totaled $58,331.81. The following subscriptions were received yesterday:

Simpson, Spence & Young	$100	Charley Cherry	$25
C. S. Butler	5	Edw. Fielding	5
Childs, Parr & Joseph	50	Felix Edwards	10
R. J. McGowan	25	Ernest Lawford	25
F. C. Smith	2	Miss Helen Johnson, Mt. Kisco	2
F. J. Daisiel	25	A. C. Johnson, Princeton	10
Daniel P. Kingsford, Short Hills, N. J.	25	Rev. Dr. John F. Milbank, Freehold, N. J., (2d monthly)	1
Anonymous	100	Free Synagogue, Through John E. Osborn	50
Leggo Bros. & Co.	10		947
Thomas Lyons, Tuxedo Park	5	Five Englishmen, Westbury, L. I.	47
A. D. Middleton	15	Miss Marie Pitton	10
F. H. Dodge	100	John E. Berwind	5
Miss Ethel Wilson, Mt. Kisco	2	Charles Smithers	250
Third Weekly Contribution, Lancaster, Pa., Publishers through C. F. Humphreys	11	Englewood C. C. Boarders	50
W. L. Solomon	5	Hagedorn & Co.	11
Rev. Thos. Dyke, Chesterfield, Ill.	1	Robt. C. Cairns	250
T. R. Clark	25	St. Andrew's Society, Albany	100
A. D. Bright	10	Mrs. Lillian Smith	1,000
P. Burton, Chicago	50	A. W. Mackintosh	5
		James McFerran (5th weekly)	5
		F. B. Hasler	1
		E. Hasler	25
			25

The following additional subscriptions to the Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, were announced yesterday:

Christian Science Society, St. Ansgar, Iowa	$10.00
Bethel Baptist Church, Ralph, Ala.	6.75
The Rev. C. B. Martin, Antioch, Ga.	2.72
First Congregational Church, Colorado Springs, Col.	7.51
Christian Science Society, Larned, Kan.	3.00
Church of the Incarnation, Dallas, Texas	40.15
Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist Church of Pierre, S. D.	23.35
First Presbyterian Church, Lewiston, Mont.	9.15
Mrs. Mary D. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador in Berlin, sent this cable message to the Committee of Mercy yesterday through Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State:	

Committee of Mercy idea a splendid one. Millions of men have gone to the front leaving all behind. I, in Germany, I think we could arrange to help French and Belgian women and children in those parts of the nation and those occupied by Germans. Could you not also work to help prisoners of war as well? There are 350,000 already in Germany.

MARY D. GERARD.

A communication was received from the Honorary Treasurer of the War Refugees Committee of London, Viscount Gladstone. It follows:

Aldwych, W. C., Sept. 29, 1914.

The Committee of Mercy, New York:

The Lord Mayor of London has forwarded to my committee your telegram of the 25th inst. from which I learn that you are organizing in America a committee to collect funds for the distressed Belgians driven from their country who are receiving hospitality here under the auspices of the War Refugees Committee.

My committee will be most grateful for your assistance in any way, as the cost of work is very heavy. We have now placed over 12,000 refugees in comfortable homes, but during the coming Winter the terrors of German occupation may compel many thousands more to take refuge in the United Kingdom.

We tender our best thanks for your very kind offer of assistance, which we most gratefully accept. Yours very faithfully,

GLADSTONE,
For the War Refugees Committee.

An endorsement of the Committee of Mercy was given by Senator Miles Poindexter, who has written that he will aid in the formation of a State Committee.

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has joined the committee and has taken the duty of organizing a committee in the District of Columbia.

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A Selected List of Putnam's Publications for Fall

The space available in this issue of The Times is wholly inadequate for a complete list of our new books. An illustrated descriptive catalogue of all of our Fall Publications for 1914 will be sent upon request. All Prices net.

The Wall of Partition
Florence L. Barclay
Author of "The Rosary," etc. Colored Frontispiece. 426 pages. $1.35

Children of Banishment
Francis W. Sullivan
Colored Frontispiece. $1.35

The Torch of Life
Rachel S. Macnamara
Author of "The Fringe of the Desert," etc. $1.35

Lady Cassandra
Mrs. G. de H. Vaizey
Author of "An Unknown Lover," etc. $1.35

Matthew Hargraves
S. G. Tallentyre
Author of "Life of Voltaire," "Mirabeau," etc. $1.35

Wild Honey
Cynthia Stockley
Author of "Poppy," "The Claw," etc. $1.35

The Swindler
Ethel M. Dell
Author of "The Way of An Eagle," "The Rocks of Valpre," etc. $1.35

The Real Truth About Germany:
Facts About the War
Douglas Sladen
Author of "Egypt and the English," etc. 12°. 300 pages. Cloth. $1.00

By Norman Angell
Arms and Industry
A Study of the Foundations of International Polity
12°. $1.25

The Great Illusion
A Study of the Relation of Military Power in Nations to Their Economic and Social Advantages
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Between the Old World and the New
Guglielmo Ferrero
Author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," etc. 8°. $2.50

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Frances M. Elliot
Author of "Old Court Life in France," 2 vols. 8 Photogravures and 48 other Illustrations. $5.00

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F. B. Jevons
Author of "Personality," etc. 12°. $1.00

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Lilli Lehmann
8°. About 500 pp. 50 Illustrations. Probable price, $5.00. Ready shortly.

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The Winning of the Far West
Robert McNutt McElroy
Author of "Kentucky in the Nation's History," etc. 8°. Illustrations and Maps. $2.50

Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France
Elise Whitlock Rose
Author of "Cathedrals and Cloisters of the Isle de France," "Midland France," "Southern France," (2 vols. each.) 225 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8°. $5.00

The Dread of Responsibility
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Horatio W. Dresser
Author of "Human Efficiency," etc. 12°. $1.50

The Orchard Pavilion
Arthur Christopher Benson
Author of "From a College Window," etc. 16°. $1.00

Honest Business
Amos Kidder Fiske
Author of "The Modern Bank," etc. 12°. $1.25

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U. S. ARMY OFFICER CRITIC OF GERMANS

Capt. Le V. Coleman, Returning from France, Quoted in Comment on Atrocity Charges.

MAY BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Describes Joffre's Strategic Stroke Which Came Near Throwing Germans Into Rout.

Capt. Le Vert Coleman, U. S. A., who is attached to the Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., returned yesterday from Europe on the Lusitania and gave a graphic description of the retreat of the German forces after the battle of the Marne. He made some frank comments on the operations and conduct of the German armies in France and it was announced in dispatches from Washington last night that he might be called on to explain his statements under the President's order forbidding army officers to discuss the war.

The Captain, who is of French extraction, went over on the cruiser Tennessee as military aid to the United States Ambassador in Paris, and through the Ambassador's influence he was assigned to a French regiment as an observer at the front. He left Paris on Sept. 8 during the battle of the Marne, and saw the resumption of the offensive by the Allies, and the driving back of the German right wing.

In an interview on the Lusitania Capt. Coleman said:

"The German Army of invasion totaled 2,500,000 men according to the best figures the Allies could obtain. Von Kluck had 250,000 men in his drive from Belgium to the vicinity of Paris. On his left was von Bülow with 200,000, and beyond his command were the armies of Duke Albert of Würtemberg and the King of Saxony, with the Crown Prince on the extreme left.

Joffre's Master Stroke.

"When he had driven all before him as far as Senlis," Capt. Coleman went on to say, "von Kluck turned to the south and east with the apparent object of uniting his army with that of von Bülow, about thirty miles to his left. Then it was that Gen. Joffre played his master stroke.

"He had 50,000 trained soldiers in Paris whose presence was not suspected by von Kluck, and these he suddenly launched to strike at the turning German Army. At the same time the English and French armies, which had been driven back from Mons, spread out along the line of the Marne and began an offensive simultaneously with the assault on von Kluck's flank. The stroke came very near resulting in the envaloping of the German General's entire army. At one time it was enveloped on three sides and showed signs of breaking up into a rout.

"Much ammunition and many stores were left behind," said Capt. Coleman, "in the desperate effort to retreat, but after two or three days, during which time his army faced the greatest peril, von Kluck succeeded in beginning the most masterly retreat in the history of modern warfare. By covering his movement with all his artillery, von Kluck withdrew his infantry and cavalry and his train, and the rest of the German line was forced to retreat with him.

"The battle of the Marne lasted from Sept. 2 to Sept. 9, and I think, must be taken as the high water mark of the German invasion of France. I do not think they will get so near to Paris again."

Capt. Coleman said that he was in the trenches at Meaux and witnessed the bayonet charges of the French and Turcos, which were wonderful under the conditions of modern warfare. The French bayonet usually broke off at the first thrust, he said, and the rest of the fighting had to be done with clubbed rifles. The French commanders estimated that 50 per cent. of the men might be lost in charging the trenches, but that the remainder would clear them of the Germans. The Turcos prefer close fighting and take off their shoes and socks before they charge. Then with the bayonet at the hip they give a wild yell and charge. Capt. Coleman said they are terrible in-fighters and something had to go when they got into action.

Heard Wounded Were Shot.

When asked about the German atrocities Capt. Coleman was quoted as saying:

"I have in my possession a speech the Kaiser delivered in 1910 in which he said that the next war will be to the death and in which he ordered his men not to accept or give quarter and to take no prisoners. I am told that the speech was repeated by the Kaiser at the outbreak of this war."

Capt. Coleman also was quoted as saying that his observations and information obtained from soldiers of the allied armies brought the conclusion that the German atrocities were brought about by orders from the highest of German powers, and were not the work of individuals. He said he was told that following von Kluck's retreat the Uhlans returned to the field and turned their machine guns upon the wounded lying everywhere, killing them to a man. They trod upon prostrate soldiers, and if a groan ensued the wounded man was killed without pity, said Capt. Coleman. This story was told to him by a wounded French soldier who had been through the experience, but who did not die after being shot when he groaned beneath the heavy stamp of an Uhlan boot.

Havoc of Heavy Guns.

When asked about the effectiveness of the arms used in the field by the belligerent armies, Capt. Coleman said the two weapons which had caused the most havoc were the German howitzers and the French three-inch guns.

"The German howitzer of 16.12 bore was first made in Austria," the Captain said, "but afterward Krupp turned out eight or ten of them for the German Army. Their range is sixteen miles and their uprooting effect is something new to military science. At Liège these guns turned the forts upside down and burned their defenders under the wreckage. The shell weighs 2,340 pounds. They were not used at Rheims.

"The French three-inch, or 75-millimeter, gun is a deadly arm. I saw three German regiments almost annihilated by these guns at Meaux. The French gunners fire their shells so that they burst about fifteen feet from the ground, and the result is like the scattering charge of a shotgun magnified a hundred times.

"The old theory that machine guns cannot be used with artillery has been abandoned. Both the German and French armies screen their machine guns in the trenches and use them like rifles."

Capt. Coleman said that at Chambry on Sept. 9 a regiment of Turcos was sent against the German line over an open field. When they were within 2,000 yards of the German trenches the machine guns opened on them, and one-half of the regiment was destroyed in fifteen minutes. The others finished the charge with the bayonet.

The Captain said in his opinion the French excelled in the field artillery, while the Germans had superior cavalry.

May Be Asked to Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—It was intimated at the War Department today that Capt. Le Vert Coleman of the artillery branch of the United States Army, who has just returned from Europe, might be called upon officially to say whether he gave the interview printed in today's newspapers following his arrival in New York City on the Lusitania. The New York City News Association quoted Capt. Coleman as having commented on various aspects of the war in Europe, and as saying: "The Germans will never again get as near to Paris as they have been," and that "every Frenchman knows that he is fighting for the existence of his country."

Capt. Coleman also was quoted as saying that his observations and information obtained from soldiers of the allied armies led to the conclusion that the so-called German atrocities were the result of orders from high German military authorities and not the work of individuals. Another remark attributed to Capt. Coleman was that after the retreat of Gen. von Kluck's army the Uhlans turned their machine guns on the wounded.

Commenting on the reputed interview, a high official of the War Department said tonight: "A certain officer had better watch out or his nemesis will roll over him."

By direction of President Wilson, Secretary Garrison, at the beginning of the war, issued a stringent order forbidding army officers to make any comment whatever on the war in Europe.

COL. J. H. BURLAND DEAD.

Well-Known Manufacturer Had Charge of Canadian Red Cross Work.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Col. Jeffrey Hale Burland, who arrived here a few days ago in charge of the Red Cross work in connection with the Canadian troops, died suddenly today.

Col. Burland was born in Montreal in 1861. He was a well-known manufacturer.

Col. Burland was widely known as a humanitarian. After being graduated from McGill University he was associated with his father in the British-American Bank Note Company. When he died he was President of the Consolidated Lithographing and Manufacturing Company, Chairman of the Eastern Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a Director of the Mount Royal Spinning Company, the Noiseless Typewriter Company, and many other corporations.

He was connected with many Montreal benevolent institutions, and was a Fellow of the Chemical Society, of the Society for Chemical Industry of London, of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the British Association.

He succeeded to the command of the Sixth Fusiliers in 1898. In 1902 he received the Colonial Officers' decoration for twenty years of service. He was Commandant of the Canadian rifle team at Bisley when it won the Mackinnon Challenge Cup in 1902.

BIG GUNS ON BOSPHORUS.

German Officers Reported to Have Installed Huge Cannon in Forts.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says that it is asserted there that German officers have placed some forty-two-millimeter guns in the forts on the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

Brings Back War Relic.

Thomas Slidell, who lives at the Knickerbocker Club in this city, came back yesterday from a trip to Europe bringing relics in the shape of a German soldier's helmet and fragments of stained glass from the shattered windows of the Cathedral at Rheims. The helmet which Mr. Slidell picked up on the battlefield of Meaux bore the inscription, "Kattler, Musketeer, Ninth Corps, Ninety-third Infantry, Saxony."

VOTERS REGISTER TODAY!

This is the second day of registration for the November State election. Registration places open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll so that you can participate in the next primary election.

SAYS ALL GERMANS FAVOR PRESENT WAR

Charles H. Sherrill Declares It Is Wrong to Hold Kaiser Responsible for Conflict.

MEN EAGER TO VOLUNTEER

Englishman, Former Minister to Argentina Says, Do Not Take Situation Seriously Enough.

Charles H. Sherrill, ex-Minister from the United States to Argentina, arrived here this week from Europe on the Celtic. In relating some of his experiences in Germany immediately after the declaration of war, he said yesterday that few persons in this country have any idea of the unanimity of the German people in favor of the present conflict. Mr. Sherrill went to Europe with his family in July to make an extended motor tour through Germany to study the old and modern productions of German stained glass, on which he is writing a book. He was at Bad-Harzburg in the Harz Mountains on Aug. 1 when the formal declaration of war by Germany against Russia was made.

"For several days I was in the centre of the mobilization of two of Germany's great army corps," said Mr. Sherrill, "and I never saw anything like the enthusiasm of the people—men, women and children, for the war. It is wholly wrong to call it the Kaiser's war. The readiness with which the people accepted the situation and their eagerness to volunteer was due, I believe, to the thoroughness with which the military party in Germany has educated the people to the necessity for war. When therefore, it did come, there was a complete unanimity to support it and go to the front."

At Munster Mr. Sherrill and his family were kept under surveillance in their hotel for seven days and not allowed to go out, although he had a passport signed by Ambassador Gerard stating that he was a former United States Minister.

Mr. Sherrill said he did not care to say anything more on that little difficulty, which is now before the State Department, as when a few days later he was at the Hague assisting Mr. van Dyke, the United States Minister, the German Minister came to his room and presented him with the apologies of the German Government.

"The eagerness of the Germans to volunteer was the great thing which impressed me," added Mr. Sherrill. "There was a certain seriousness in it all and even when the reserves were marching off to the front, there was no cheering, none of the features of a holiday hurrah. The Germans regard the war in a thoroughly serious manner, as a life or death struggle. This is in marked contrast with what I witnessed in England. Either because the English are more accustomed to foreign wars of greater or less importance, it struck me that they do not appreciate the seriousness of the present conflict and what it may mean to England if the outcome should be disastrous. The English have not yet looked upon it as a life and death struggle.

"This attitude is perhaps borne out by the difficulty in raising volunteers. I was three weeks in England and when I left it was reported that the volunteers numbered about 500,000 men. In proportion to the male population it is interesting to note that the Scotch lead in volunteers being about three times as many as the Irish. The figures for Scotland were 2.71, for Ireland 0.91, while the proportion in England and Wales was just a trifle below that of Scotland."

Mr. Sherrill said that in his travels through the rural parts of Germany he found most of the crops poor. The wheat crop especially was short and in the northern part of Germany when the war broke out, nearly one-quarter of the crops had been gathered.

"Many of the large cities report that they have large cold storage supplies of food, but my opinion is that after March 1 there may be difficulty in supplying all of the German cities and towns with food."

Despite Germany's splendid military system and organization, Mr. Sherrill said that it lacked enough efficient officers.

"The military spirit among the rank and file," he said, "seems to have the effect of breeding out initiative. Good officers are essentially needed and this difficulty is evidently proved by the fact that so many commanding officers have already been shifted around."

"FOR AMERICANS ONLY."

English Ordered Out of German Train to Prevent Confidences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Daily Mail says an illustration of how anxious the Germans are that the truth shall prevail is furnished by an Englishwoman who has just arrived from Cologne.

The train in which she was traveling contained about equal numbers of British and American passengers. To their astonishment, when a certain station was reached words roared into the carriage compartments, "All English out! This train is for Americans only!"

It appeared resently that the German authorities had decided to keep the two nationalities from comparing notes as long as possible.

WAR REPORTS FOR WILSON.

James Barnes to Describe the Situation to the President.

James Barnes, who said that he had been commissioned to make a report to President Wilson of his observations in the war zone in France and Belgium, arrived yesterday on the Lusitania and went to Washington.

"The reign of terror beginning with the dropping of bombs on Paris and Antwerp, the bombardment of Rheims, and the destruction of Louvain, in his opinion, was not the work of any individual commander, but was the result of orders sent out from the headquarters of the General Staff of the German Army.

Mr. Barnes said that he expected to return to Europe after he had been to Washington.

NOT ARRESTED BY GERMANS

Cuban Minister in Berlin Sends Denial of Story About His Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—Gonzalo De Quesada, the Cuban Minister at Berlin, cabled to the State Department today asking if it were true that Gen. Garcia Velez was going to Berlin on a diplomatic mission. At the same time Señor De Quesada denied a report that Germans had arrested his son on suspicion that he was a spy. The State Department cabled denying that Gen. Velez was going to Berlin.

President Menocal said yesterday: "Garcia Velez's only mission to Europe is to take charge of his post as Minister of Cuba to Great Britain. There is no foundation for the report that Cuba has withdrawn or is withdrawing her diplomatic and consular representatives in Germany."

From the State Department THE TIMES correspondent learned that the report regarding the arrest of young Quesada apparently sprung from the fact that José Campillo, attaché of the legation at Madrid, was recently taken by the Germans as a Russian spy in Berlin, but quickly proved his connection with the Cuban legation and was speedily released with elaborate apologies.

GERMANS PRAISE WILSON.

Press Enthusiastic Over His Neutrality Proclamation.

The German Information Service, at the Hotel Astor, gave out this statement yesterday:

"'Noble and dignified,' is the characterization given to President Wilson's neutrality message by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Germany's official Government organ. The German press is unanimous in praising the stand taken by the American Chief Executive in this war. Some of the papers call Mr. Wilson one of the greatest Presidents the United States has had.

"'We surely could not ask for more at the hands of the American President, nor more from the American people than to heed his proclamation,' is the comment of the Berliner Tageblatt."

Arnold Constable & Co.

Today's Special Sales

Women's and Misses'
"Waterberry" Raincoats
TRADE MARK

Regular value $15.00 — Special price 9.50

Priestley's "Crayenette"

Made from our exclusive and celebrated Rubberless waterproof fabric; soft, silky, light weight and smart in appearance.

The new Fall models in Navy, Olive and Tan. *Sizes 14 years to 44 bust.*

The Season's First Sale of
Men's Fine Overcoats
In Fall and Winter Weights

Consisting of the new quarter silk lined "Chesterfield" Dress Models of fine Vicuna in Black, dark Oxford and Brown; all journeymen tailored throughout, and equally appropriate for evening wear, afternoon promenade or business. **26.50** *Value $39.00*

MEN'S GABARDINE RAINCOATS—Long storm models of rubberless rainproof materials in tans, blues and grays. Lined yoke and sleeves. **12.75** *Regularly $16.50, $19.50, $21.00*

FOR TODAY ONLY
Men's Taffeta Flannel Shirts
Also the much wanted Mercerized Crepe
Regularly $2.00 and $2.50 **1.45**

For this day only, we offer our well-known high grade Taffeta Flannel and smart mercerized Crepe Shirts, custom made, from our exclusive selection of fabrics in all the newest patterns and finest weaves, providing unquestionably the best shirt value of the season.

A Very Special Offering of
Women's Beautiful Broadcloth Suits

Leading in fashion this season and first choice of the smartly dressed woman.

Made from the finest Imported Broadcloth in these three reproductions of the choicest foreign models.

COPY OF A DRECOLL MODEL in Black, Navy, Green and Brown. *Value $40.00* **32.50**

COPY OF A PAQUIN MODEL, with fur trimmed short dress coat and tunic skirt; in Brown and Black. *Value $55.00* **49.50**

COPY OF A BERNARD MODEL in the latest Long Coat style and semi-plaited skirt; skunk fur at neck and cuffs. *Value $68.00* **57.50**

Smart Plain and Fancy Blouses
Offering at a very Moderate Price

FANCY SILK—in the new plaid colorings; long sleeve models.
BLACK LACE OVER WHITE—Crepe Chiffon trimmings.
SATIN—Tailleur model with white silk collar and cuffs. **Specially priced,** **5.75**
FIGURED CHIFFON—with black silk girdle.
NOVELTY LACE—with satin girdle.
CREPE DE CHINE—A long sleeve, hemstitched model. **Specially priced,** **2.95**

Marabou Neck Pieces and Muffs
Beautiful quality at these most attractive prices.

MARABOU COLLARS in various styles, finished with tasseled ends; also Stoles, of five strands, 1¾ yards in length. Black and natural color. *Specially priced* **3.65**

MARABOU MUFFS to match, in the fashionable pillow shape, satin lined. *Specially priced* **5.75**

Our Exclusive "Regis" Kid Glove

For Women and Misses. Made from the finest selected skins in black, white and the smartest Autumn shades. 2 clasp and all sizes. **Specially priced,** **1.25**

House Furnishing Specials at Reduced Prices

Upholstery — Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes — ⅓ To ½ Off

Bigelow Carpets — 20,000 yards of Wilton, Brussels and Axminster. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard.* Now 1.10 to 2.75

Oriental Rugs — $50,000.00 Stock. $3.00 to $100.00 Rugs. $100,000.00 Stock. $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs. — ¼ To ⅓ Off

Domestic Rugs — Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets. Special lot valued at $10,000. At ⅓ Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout October. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

THE LATEST VICTOR TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS AT USUAL MACY SAVINGS

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

THE LATEST VICTOR TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS AT USUAL MACY SAVINGS

Saturday Specials in FINE ORIENTAL RUGS

Hammadan Rugs
Standard Price, $25.00 to $30.00.
Each, **$19.89**
There are 214 of these Rugs to choose from. Their average size is 3 ft. 6 inches by 6 ft. 6 inches. Hammadans are of very fine and heavy texture.

Beloochistan Rugs
Standard Price, $12.00
Each, **$7.87**
Average size 2 ft. 2 inches by 3 ft. 10 inches. Colorings: Soft mahogany, tans and blues. These constitute a splendid special offering.

Bagdad Mossouls **$34.50**
Standard Price, $50.00 to $65.00.
Very heavy and silky. Designs are most intricate in every detail and the colorings are beautiful. They are the most popular Rug in our bazaar. Average size 4.6 x 9.3.
FOURTH FLOOR, CENTRE.

Let Us Estimate on Your HOME FURNISHING

OUR SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT is fully equipped to execute promptly and skillfully all work in supplying and putting into place any kind of

Curtains, Draperies, Etc.,

as well as the Re-covering of Furniture. We are glad to supply prompt estimates on the cost of any decorating of this character, without charge. Our workrooms—located in the Macy Building—are well lighted and ventilated, and are entirely sanitary in all respects.

Three of Many Underpriced Drapery and Re-Covering Fabrics on Sale Today:

Silk Velour, 550 yds., slightly imperfect. *Macy's price, if perfect, would be $2.89 yard.* **$1.98**

Heavy Silk Damask, 350 yds., in handsome designs. *Macy's usual price, yd., $4.24.* **$2.69**

Antique Plain Silk Damask, also self-colored; 300 yds. *Macy's usual price, yd., $2.97.* **$1.98**
FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

Late BOOKS on the FOREIGN SITUATION

WE mention some of our Books dealing with the topic of greatest current interest today. A comparison of the Publisher's Prices with those of Macy's will be interesting. Our Book Section is famous for low prices.

	Publisher's Price.	Macy's Price.
Germany and the Next War, by F. von Bernhardi.	50c	39c
Men Around the Kaiser, by Frederick W. Wile.	$1.25	$1.12
Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences, by Sir Thos. Barclay.	$3.50	$3.14
Pan Germanism, by Roland G. Usher.	$1.75	$1.58
Secrets of the German War Office, by Dr. A. K. Graves.	$1.50	$1.34
The Germans, by I. A. R. Wylie.	$2.00	$1.79
German Sea Power, by Hurd and Castle.	$3.50	$3.14
Nations of Europe, by Charles Morris	$1.50	$1.34
Whirlpool of Europe, by A. R. & E. M. Colquhoun.	$3.50	$3.14
England and the English, by Price Collier.	$1.50	$1.34
Germany and the Germans, by Price Collier.	$1.50	$1.34
A History of Russia, by V. O. Kluchevsky, 3 vols.	$7.50	$6.72
Arms and Industry, by Norman Angell.	$1.25	$1.12
France from Behind the Veil, by Paul Vassili.	$3.75	$3.38
History of England and Greater Britain, by A. L. Cross.	$2.50	$2.24
Worlds Work War Manual; paper edition.	25c	22c

MAIN FLOOR, REAR.

Dining Room Chairs Very Specially Priced

$2.89

The Dining Room Chair (*illustrated*) will last for years. It is in a beautiful golden oak finish, highly polished, and throughout is of the best construction. The Chair has claw feet. The seat and back are covered with real black leather.

The Arm Chair to match is roomy, substantial and attractive in appearance. **Priced at $4.34.**
SIXTH FLOOR.

FACTIONS IN MEXICO SUGGEST PEACE PLAN

Commission Form of Government May Finally Be Resorted To by Leaders.

NO WAR ON HUERTISTAS

Gen. Aguilar Says He Will Maintain Strict Order When He Occupies Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A commission form of government for Mexico until order is restored is being suggested at Aguascalientes, preceding the meeting between envoys of Villa and Carranza. The State Department received word of this tonight and it is recognized as a possible solution of Mexico's troubles. No details of the plan have been received, but officials believe that if such an undertaking can be worked out it will go far toward eliminating the rivalry between the various factions in the republic.

The Constitutionalist Agency issued a repudiation tonight of the reports that the surrender of Vera Cruz by Gen. Funston to the Mexicans might be followed by reprisals against the Huertistas. Gen. Aguilar, the statement says, has announced that he is about to take possession of the Port and City of Vera Cruz, and declares that the entry of his troops will be absolutely peaceful and orderly and that full protection will be given to the lives and property of both aliens and natives, irrespective of the fact that they have been sympathizers of the revolution or not.

Gen. Aguilar's statement that he is about to "take possession" of Vera Cruz is understood to mean that he expects to occupy that port when the American forces arrange for the evacuation of the place. No date has been fixed for the withdrawal of the American forces. Gen. Funston was told last week that the evacuation of Vera Cruz would not take place before Oct. 11. At the War Department today it was said that no date for the withdrawal of the Americans had yet been fixed.

Another American battleship is en route to the United States from Vera Cruz. Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department received a cablegram today saying that the battleship Rhode Island had arrived at Vera Cruz, taking the place of the battleship North Dakota, which sailed for Hampton Roads by way of Guantanamo with the Twenty-fourth Company of marines. The marines will be landed at Guantanamo.

TROOPER WILSON DIES.

American Soldier a Victim of Mexican Fighting on Border.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 9.—Trooper John Wilson, who was shot through the chest during the recent bombardment of Naco, Sonora, died today in the emergency hospital. His was the first death to result from the battle across the border. The citizens of this town have protested to Washington against the firing into American territory.

They say that it is being done deliberately by those who have been responsible for petty crimes in the past and who are with the Mexican armies. Three hundred of Col. Kosterlitzky's former Federal Rurales in Sonora, who were recently released from prison camp at San Diego, have been refused permission to join Maytorena's army.

GIVE UP $2,000,000 SILVER.

Mexicans Restore Bullion to Foreign Mining Companies.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—The bars of silver bullion seized recently by the Mexican Government, were returned to six foreign mining companies today by order of the Treasury Department. At the time the bullion was seized it was claimed that it was secretly being sent out of the city in violation of the law prohibiting such exportation.

The silver, valued at $2,000,000, was held in the Government vaults until ownership was established.

SENATE THANKS MEDIATORS

Also Votes Gold Medals for the A, B, C Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Senate this afternoon adopted a resolution recently introduced by Chairman Stone of the Committee on Foreign Relations, extending the thanks of Congress and voting $3,000 for gold medals to the A B C mediators—Senores Domicio da Gama, Ambassador from Brasil; Romulo S. Naon, Minister from the Argentine, and Eduardo Suarez, Minister from Chile—for "their generous services as mediators in the controversy between the Government of the United States of America and the leaders of the warring parties in the Republic of Mexico." A similar resolution is already before the House.

Havana Band Must Play Oftener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—Owing to the refusal of the Havana Municipal Band to play more than once daily at the Boston Exposition, after it had been advertised widely that the band would play twice daily, the authorities of the exposition cabled to the exposition's representative here asking him to place the matter before Gen. Andrade, Mayor of Havana. Gen. Andrade cabled to the director, Señor Tomas, today, instructing him hereafter to accept orders from the Mayor of Boston as if they were his (Andrade's) orders and to give as many concerts as were required.

JUROR WANTS SHORT HOURS

But Judge Finelite Says Litigants Must Be Considered.

Judge Finelite called attention yesterday in the City Court to a letter which had been sent by a juror to The Associated Press protesting against lengthening the sessions of the court from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was a hardship to jurors, the letter said, to be engaged so late in the day, as they were left with no opportunity to attend to their business.

"I admit it is a hardship," said Judge Finelite, "but jurors owe that duty to litigants, who unfortunately have to vant their grievances before a court and jury. You only have to serve ten days under the law, and you have the opportunity of choosing the term in which you wish to sit. You should arrange your business accordingly. I sympathize with you, but as public citizens you should not complain."

J. Borden Harriman Much Better.

J. Borden Harriman, who was reported Thursday night to be unconscious and dying at his country home, Uplands, near Mount Kisco, was said last night to have improved greatly. He became conscious early in the morning and steadily grew better during the day. Late last night he was resting well, and it was said the attendant physicians were hopeful that the improvement would result in an early recovery.

TO AID PALESTINE JEWS.

The Hadassah Will Meet Tonight at the Uptown Talmud Torah.

Many Jewish colonies in Palestine are threatened with ruin on account of the war, and the entire burden of their support has been thrown upon the Jews of America. To devise means of cooperating with other Jewish organizations to meet this situation the Hadassah will hold a mass meeting at the Uptown Talmud Torah, 123 East 111th Street, this evening at 8:30 P. M.

The Hadassah is an organization of Jewish women, affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists, with branches in New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston, Rochester, Baltimore, St. Paul, Chicago, and Cleveland. It has maintained for several years a system of district nursing among the Jews of Palestine. The President is Miss Henrietta Szold of 526 West 123d Street.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Charles O'Connor, 9 years old, of 607 Erie Street, yesterday ran in his play in front of an automobile driven by John Kelaher of 14 West Hamilton Place, and had his skull fractured. The boy was hurried to St. Francis's Hospital by Kelaher, and is in a critical condition.

NEWARK.—Frits Hartmann lost yesterday his $5,000 suit in the Supreme Court against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On March 26, 1912, while coming from Rahway, he had a dispute with the conductor about his ticket, and an attempt was made to eject him from the train. He asserted that his back was sprained and the ligaments of his right leg injured in the struggle.

ELIZABETH.—Lawrence English, attorney for the Union Township Committee, expressed the opinion yesterday that there was nothing in the law to prevent the Wright Chemical Company from rebuilding its factory on its old site in spite of the recent explosion which killed three and damaged property within a radius of five miles. An ordinance to regulate the manufacture of explosives, he said, might lessen the danger. Several meetings have been held to protest against the presence of the factory.

MONTCLAIR.—Two women have been placed on the Playground Commission, Mrs. Ellis P. Earle and Mrs. Thomas M. Taylor. The other members are Union Noble Bothell, President of the New York Telephone Company; Starr K. Pugh, and Col. Leon W. Manten.

BELVIDERE.—About 1,000 deer are now in Merwood Park, Pahaquarry Township, Warren County. Farmers see a dozen or more of them every day running about their fields and making themselves at home.

WOODBURY.—Frank Brewer, a farmer and fertilizer manufacturer, was killed yesterday by the south bound Salem Express, on the West Jersey Railroad, near Gloucester City. He was struck as he was driving an automobile across the railroad track.

TRENTON.—The Public Utility Commissioners have approved the application of the Atlantic City Railroad Company for the relocation of the Whitesboro Station fourtenths of a mile north of its present site, directly on the Ocean City Boulevard. They also granted the company permission to abandon Burleigh Station on the Cape May Branch.

TRENTON.—While a fireman was learning to drive a new motor engine yesterday it ran into an automobile and both machines crashed into the home of Joseph Kennedy at Jackson Street and Greenwood Avenue. The engine, auto, and house were damaged, but no one was injured.

VOTERS REGISTER TODAY!

This is the second day of registration for the November State election. Registration places open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll so that you can participate in the next primary election.

AUTO BANDIT SHOOTS JEWELER AND FLEES

Four Men Arrested After Robbery at Joseph Soresky's Store in Brooklyn.

VICTIM'S CONDITION CRITICAL

Police Lay Eleven Raids on Cigar Stores to Prisoners — Say One Looted Gould Car.

Three men entered the jewelry store of Joseph Soresky at 1,671 Broadway, Brooklyn, shortly before noon yesterday and asked to see mesh bags. When the proprietor turned around after getting the bags, he found himself covered by a revolver in the hand of one of his supposed customers. Soresky shouted for aid and another of the men leaned over the counter and hit him on the head with a club.

The blow only slightly dazed the jeweler, who started for his door to get help. As he did so, the man with the revolver shot him and, as Soresky staggered back, the three robbers made for the door, one of the men grabbing a handful of jewelry worth $500 from a tray.

Outside the door an automobile was waiting, and two of the men got into it. Just as the third man ran across the pavement to the car Policeman Hafgren, who was off duty, grabbed him. As the two struggled the men in the automobile sped off.

Hafgren was aided in subduing his prisoner by Detective Donnelly of the Seventh District Bureau, who jumped off a passing car when he saw the struggle. They took the prisoner to the Ralph Avenue Station, where he said he was John Gafkin of 231 East Fourth Street, Manhattan. He was taken to the Seventh District Bureau. The wounded jeweler was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found the bullet had lodged in his abdomen and he was in a critical condition.

Acting on information elicited from the prisoner, Inspector Faurot with several detectives visited a flat at 231 East Fourth Street, where they arrested two men, who described themselves as Harry Wallon of that address and William Usoff of 155 East Second Street. Then they went to Brooklyn and arrested Abraham Morross of 871 Driggs Avenue, who admitted he was driving the car in which two of the robbers made their escape.

The three new prisoners were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where Soresky identified them as his assailants. After this, the police said, the three confessed each to the share in the robbery with which the police charged them. According to the police, Wallon clubbed the jeweler, Gafkin shot him, and Usoff stole the jewelry.

The four were locked up at Police Headquarters in Manhattan last night. The detectives say all four have criminal records. According to them Gafkin admitted he was one of three men convicted about five years ago for the theft of $30,000 worth of silverware from Edwin Gould's private car in a Jersey City railroad yard.

B. Altman & Co.

Several Special Sales of Unusual Importance Will Be Continued This Day (Saturday).

The First Sale to be held in the enlarged Department for

Young Men's Clothing

(in the Madison Avenue section of the Second Floor) will offer an opportunity to procure smart, attractive Suits, embracing the new style features and materials, at (considering the qualities) the remarkably low price of $18.50

Adequate arrangements have been made for making necessary alterations (for which no charge will be made) and prompt deliveries are assured.

An Exceptional Sale of Men's Overcoats

in medium and heavy-weights, yoke and sleeves satin-lined,

at the special price of . . . $18.50

being fully one-third less than usual.

These Overcoats are cut on the fashionable semi-fitting and full box lines and include models that will especially appeal to the younger men. Some of the materials are plain, others in Oxford mixtures, vicunas, friezes and fancy cheviots.

Men's Imported Sports Suits and Coats and Wool Sweaters

at much below regular prices.

Men's Sports Suits of tweeds and other serviceable materials, suitable for golf and general outing wear . . . at $18.50
Men's Sports Coats . . . at 10.50
Men's Sweaters in new heather mixtures (V-neck style); with two pockets, at $6.50

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

Men's Suits to Measure at $30.00

Perfect Fit—Correct Style—Finest Woolens

IF YOU ARE PERFECTLY SATISFIED with your tailor and his prices, this advertisement is not so much for you, although we are perfectly satisfied that no tailor can possibly give you the workmanship, the goods and the style we can for this money.

It isn't necessary to pay big prices to have your Suit made to order. And if you are undersized or oversized, or even a man of regular build, there is nothing like a Suit made to fit YOU.

We offer 40 of the most pleasing styles of high-grade woolens in the market that we will fashion into either a single or double breasted business suit, that must absolutely satisfy you in every way or we will not let you wear it. We could not afford to make these Suits if they did not sell others for us.

There are fancy worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds or cheviots, blue or black, in checks, stripes, etc.

NOTE—Slight additional charge for over 42 breast measure to cover extra material used.

Third Floor, Men's Shop, East Building. Special elevator just inside 16 Hoyt Street.

Martin English Worsteds in Men's Suits at $19.75

A PRICE UNPRECEDENTED on merchandise of its character. Fabrics from the celebrated makers, Martin, Son & Co. of Huddersfield, England, landed under the revised tariff, made in America by thorough and capable manufacturers. Rich, conservative designs in blue or gray.

Scotch Fabric Suits, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00

Materials of our personal selection and importation direct from the mills, eliminating the various commissions. Rich, distinctive effects that in coloring or texture are not produced in this market; made here after our own ideas, and made well—Suits that you never before have seen at anything like these moderate prices.

London Made Topcoats, from two of the best rated makers in the British capital, new and correct $19.75 and $25.00.

Manchester Raincoats, an exclusive garment of strictly English type from the source of the best rain garments produced in the world. English Canton fabric in olive or tan, with plaid back; should be $15.00; introductory price, $10.50. MADE IN AMERICA.

Best Suits, $15 to $26.50 | **Best Overcoats, $15 to $25** | **Best Raincoats, $4.95 to $25**

Second Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

An Incomparable Collection of Gloves

Complete Assortment—Unmatchable Prices

YOU'D NEVER IMAGINE there was any trouble in Europe if you took our Glove stock as an indication, as not only are the lines complete, but the prices are as low as they have ever been, and that means the lowest to be found anywhere in this city—quality for quality. Early shipments of early orders and occasional arrivals kept the stocks full and our policy of a fair margin of profit keeps prices down. BUT THE TIME IS COMING WHEN KID GLOVES are going to be very scarce at reasonable prices. Be wise and BUY NOW and HERE.

Regina, pique sewn, some very decided novel embroideries in contrasting colors on white, black and tan grounds, 2-pearl clasp, $1.85.

Vendome, pique sewn, an unusual value at $1.50.

Vendome, overseam, lighter weight kid, the most popular style we sell; real French kid made in Grenoble, France; wide choice of embroideries, $1.50.

Cyrano, overseam or pique sewn; we know of no better Glove under $1.00; here at 98c.

Three Specials for Saturday

2-clasp German kid, heavy 3-row embroidery, in black, white and tan, lower than today's wholesale price, 69c.

1-clasp Cape Gloves, made by Meyers, 79c.

1-clasp gray Castor, 98c.

Gloves for Men

In the very convenient Store, just inside the Fulton Street Entrance to the East Building, and next to elevator to the A. & S. Subway Station.

Your favorite make is here at the lowest possible price.

Adler's Walking Gloves, saddler stitched, some new embroideries in the popular $1.50 Cape.

P. X. M. Mocha, correct gray shades $1.50

New Stone Mocha, cadet sizes, $1.50

Fownes washable walking weight Cape $1.50

Meyers walking weight Cape, plain or embroidered backs....$1.50

The new English hand sewn, with the patent thumb; a very swell style $1.50

Some serviceable styles as low as .....98c.

A very wide choice of extra fine kid Mocha Cape at.....$2.00

Everything for boys, from the tiniest up to full youths' sizes, Cape kid Mochs..$1.00 to $1.25

Street Floor, West Court.

Another Underprice Sale of Books

2,500 VOLUMES OF RECENT FICTION at 10c., former prices 50c. to $1.00. All in original publishers' bindings and well printed and bound. The list is large, but many of a title we mention tells that we have ten or more copies.

"Pleasures of Susan Smith."
"Maids in a Market Garden."
"Road Builders."
"The Sunken Submarine."
"Addison Broadhurst."
"The Man Who Bucked Up."
"Letters of Jennie Allen."
"Travelers Five."
"Felice."
"Rayton Backwoods Mystery."

Recent Novels That Were $1.25 to $1.50, Here at 25c

All in publishers' original bindings, and all are just recently published—and prices were $1.25 to $1.50.

"David Dunne," by Mamater.
"Low Society," by Halifax.
"The Actor Manager," by Merrick.
"One Man's View," by Merrick.
"Old Love and Young Love," by Burdett.
"The First Hurdle," by Scott.
"Man in the Open," Pocock.
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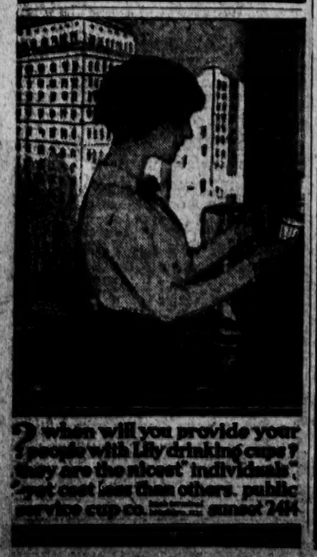
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La Prensa Deplores Lack of Ships and Explains the Commercial Situation.

WANTS DIRECT DEALINGS

Advises American Merchants Not to Sell Through Commission Agents and to Study the Field.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 9.—La Prensa severely criticises the lack of American ships for commerce with South America. Two-thirds of the ships have gone from this trade. Argentina, La Presna says, is looking chiefly to the United States for a market for raw material for manufactures. Argentina has needed American banks for twenty-five years. American capitalists, it says, are timid and inexperienced in the foreign trade struggle. The present initial attempt of the City National Bank through the Bank of the Nation, it says, substantiates its charges of timidity. European financiers, it asserts, see opportunities which Americans do not see in the South American situation.

Americans started badly in South America by fostering the distrust and hostility of trade and capital through speculations giving rise to diplomatic claims and by obtaining the support of the United States to collect unjust debts. Naturally American investments were regarded with suspicion after debts had been collected through threatened naval demonstrations. Pan-Americanism changed this and led to the adoption by the English and French of the principle advanced by the United States that armed forces do not exist to collect the debts of their subjects which otherwise would have been lost.

American manufacturers, La Prensa says, must sell their goods directly and cheaply, and not through commission concerns. Retail goods sold for $25 in New York sell here for $75 and $100. They must give reasonable credits and have personal representation. Americans must study the needs and requirements of South Americans as they study home markets.

FIND MALARIA MOSQUITO.

Investigators at Manila Say It Exists in Fresh Water.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Oct. 9.—After ten months' study, Doctors Walker and Barker, of the Bureau of Science here, announce a most important discovery.

They have found that the cause of malaria is a hitherto unsuspected mosquito that inhabits fresh running water. The mosquito has been named the "Myzomia Febrifera."

Its presence accounts for hitherto inexplicable epidemics of malaria throughout the Philippine archipelago.

CEMETERY LOT FOR COLONEL

He Buys Plot in the Youngs Memorial at Oyster Bay.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has acquired a lot in the Youngs Memorial Cemetery at Oyster Bay, L. I., and yesterday the deed was filed with County Clerk Cheshire at Mineola. As the Sagamore Hill estate contains a private cemetery the Colonel's purpose in purchasing the additional lot is not clear.

The deed, which is signed by United States District Attorney William J. Youngs and his wife, May E. Youngs, provides that the lot is to be used solely for the burial of the dead.

MORE MEN FOR STATE FUND.

Workmen's Compensation Committee to Name Nine Deputies.

Nine additional deputy commissioners are to be appointed to the Workmen's Compensation Commission to assist in the rapidly increasing work of the State Fund insurance. It was intended to announce these appointments yesterday, but they will be held up for a few days. The State Fund ranks third in magnitude among all the compensation insurance companies doing business in this State under the new law, the premium receipts since July 1, the beginning of its operation, amounting to $638,000.

The State Fund has made 4,000 awards, from which there have been only five appeals. An example of promptness was shown in settlements of three claims yesterday. To this widow of Louis Lupinick, of 341 East Seventy-sixth Street, an advance payment of four weeks compensation was made at $8.40 weekly, with the cost of the funeral expenses of her husband, who was suffocated last Sunday by falling in a grain chute. To Mrs. James A. Kelly, whose husband died Tuesday from injuries while employed as lineman for the Queens County Electric Light Company, was awarded $11.22 weekly.

The wife, four children and aged mother of John J. Barry, a plumber, who was killed in a building at 15 West Forty-fourth Street, got a total weekly compensation of $30.76. Barry, who lived at 180 East Forty-third Street, earned $31.73 weekly.

HE WAS FROM TIPPERARY.

A Reply That Saved Vanderbilt Elevator Man from a Scolding.

Walter H. Marshall, manager of the Vanderbilt, had to wait so long for one of his own elevators yesterday morning, that when the door finally opened, he was prepared to give the attendant a scolding.

"Where did you come from?" he demanded, meaning of course, "From which floor." He was misunderstood by the new man who had just been put on the lever.

"From Tipperary, sorr," was the reply.

Involuntarily the manager started to hum, "It's a long way." Then he smiled, and forgot to scold.

300 DEPOSITORS PUT OUT.

Storm District Attorney's Office and One Attacks a Clerk.

Three hundred depositors in the M. & L. Jarmulowsky private bank at 165 East Broadway, which is in the hands of the State Banking Department, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday and made things lively in the Criminal Court Building.

The delegation first tried to get to Judge Rosalsky's chambers and plead with him. Failing in this, the crowd tried to get into the office of Assistant District Attorney Groehl, who had charge of the bank investigation. Finally a committee of twelve was selected to call on Mr. Groehl, but their companions outside became noisy and they all were put out of the building.

Soon afterward twenty reappeared in front of Mr. Groehl's office at the moment when a clerk in the bank, whom they recognized, appeared at the door. One of the depositors threw the ink well at the clerk, but the aim was bad and the missile struck the wall.

Detectives Ravens, Russo, Trojan, and Gray heard the commotion and ran upstairs, but the depositor who threw the well fled." The others were put out again.

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Negligee shirts, plain and pleated. Usually $1.50 — $1.00

Negligee shirts, pleated and plain; a large assortment of materials, also Flannet shirts in neat stripes, with neck bands or collar attached. Usually $2.50 — $1.45

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Plain colors, V-neck, silk loops. Usually $1.50 — 95c

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BOSTON WINS FIRST WORLD'S SERIES GAME, 7 TO 1---BENDER ROUTED

BENDER NOW OUT OF SERIES--EVERS

Athletics Outclassed by Boston, Asserts Braves' Captain—Expected a Harder Game.

PRAISES YOUNG BATTERY

Rudolph and Matty the Premier Hurlers in Baseball—Mack Batters Outguessed.

STALLINGS'S FINE STRATEGY

Winners Keyed Up to Battle Frenzy —Decisive Victory In First Game Gives Big Advantage.

BY JOHN J. EVERS,
Captain of the Boston Braves.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—If the Athletics thought before the series that we were not a bunch of fighters, if they thought that we were a joke ball club, I guess they have a different view of things tonight. We beat the team today, and we beat their best bet, Chief Bender.

I can't give too much credit to the Boston battery. I believe that Gowdy and Rudolph deserve about half of the credit for the victory. Dick pitched one of the smoothest and nerviest games that I ever saw delivered in a World's Series or any other. On the other hand, Bender looked bad, and he can't repeat, not that I should think Mack would want him to try to repeat after his showing today but he can't come back without the long rest. Rudolph can. He is young. He can work again on Monday if necessary, and he will probably make the Philadelphia hitters look just as bad then as he did today. He believes he can beat them now, and they believe he can, and that is always a big aid to a pitcher. Scott of the White Sox pitched the Athletics to death in one of his first starts, and he has found it easy beating them ever since.

We had looked for a good deal harder game from Bender, because we had figured him as Mack's best card when properly rested and primed for one game. But he evidently thought that he could beat us by using his fast ball, and this club can sure pickle a fast ball.

I understand that Bender has had a hard time getting in shape for this one supreme effort, and he was anxious to make it a victory since he did not honestly believe he would ever get a chance to open another world's series. It is no secret of the profession that Bender has had to have his arm treated with electricity after every game he pitched during the season, and for several days afterward to put life into it. He must have been given it a lot of last minute treatment today, for he did not show up on the field until ten minutes before game time.

Bender's First Rout.

The Chief wanted to win that game today, and it hurt him to quit, hurt away down under the skin, although he went to the bench without a change of expression on his face. We were the only club that had ever driven him to cover in a world's series battle. I understand that he said as he reached the bench:

"I wonder if it is my last?"

Winning the first game so decisively means a whole lot to the Boston Club. It is the first time that a team has been so badly beaten in the first game of a world's series in years. As a rule, both clubs are primed for rest and preparation to go their best for one start at least, and the first battle is a nip and tuck affair. We had counted it as lucky if we took either of these games away from home, and against Mack's two veterans, both of whom should have been in shape to go at least one great game.

But we went out there to fight from the getaway, and the club showed wonderful confidence. The fact that it was a world's series did not freeze a man on the team, and we went after the Athletics with a rush and kept this spirit behind it. As I indicated, there is none too much good feeling between the clubs, and I was not surprised to find that the Philadelphia players acted a little nervous when they took the field. They were inclined to be friendly and chatty, which is always a sign of nervousness. But Stallings doesn't want any club of his mixing around with opponents, especially with the Athletics, and the chatty players got only short answers from us.

Stallings in Action.

Stallings has no love for this club that we are playing and neither has any of the Boston team. We went on the field full of pepper and fight to play them off their feet, and how well we got away with it, the score shows. I have seen many managers, but I have never seen a man in action as Stallings was this afternoon. He has been crazy to win this series, and he has been on edge for days. Today he drove, drove, drove all the way.

"Get in there and beat that big Indian," he kept shouting. "You can do it, wait and pickle that fast one."

Up and down the bench he slid and showed his teeth until he had every man on the club fighting with the crazy frenzy, almost, that they say a soldier shows when he gets into battle, and once gets a taste of it.

The way we went after Mack's club with conversation and our style of play took the Athletics by surprise. I guess they had never before met quite the same sort of attack this running fire of conversation and the pound, pound on all their stars. The surprise took the heart out of them, and then we had them beaten. I believe any club that will go out there and fight this Philadelphia team can beat it. I figure that winning this first game counts for thirty-three per cent. because it puts the Mack team in the position of being forced to win one to get back on even terms.

Of course, they started out by trying to get our signs as they suspected they would. Stallings had prepared for this, and I don't think they got anything which helped them very much. Collins came near losing his block once when he was looking for a fast ball and waited into a curve.

To Stallings goes the credit for the strategy, for he laid out our campaign, and showed us each move that we should make. In this the knowledge of the Mackmen that he had acquired when he was in the American League was valuable, as well as the information he had received from certain friends. Stallings deserves great credit for his bench strategy.

And before I go any further in this story I want to remind "Hank" O'Day that, as a prophet, he has already cracked stone he has found his prediction to be false. He declared before the series that we would not take a single game from the Philadelphia Club. Here after I would advise "Hank" to stick to his own job in Chicago, and quit making predictions. He will very likely have his hands full out there to beat the White Sox.

Rudolph's Masterly Game.

I can't give too much credit to Rudolph. He was never shaken, never disturbed, always pitching his game coolly. Twice he walked batters because he tried to work on them too carefully, but on several other occasions he baited batters into swinging at bad balls, with the count three and two, so that we gained much more than we lost by this process.

He outguessed the Philadelphia hitters all the way and made a couple of them look very bad. I don't want to mention any names in this connection, but anyone who saw the game would know whom I mean. It was a grand piece of work, polished and workmanlike. Only one of the bases on balls he gave was turned into a run, and this would not have occurred except that a ball got away in the outfield.

Once or twice when Rudolph got into a hole, some of the infielders walked over to the box as if to talk to him, but I waved them back. I knew that Rudolph was not flurried, but that he did not want to give these sluggers a good ball to hit. Rudolph showed remarkable judgment in the game he worked. I think he is in a class by himself, with one exception — Christy Mathewson. They are the only two pitchers I have ever known in baseball who have used their heads with such effect.

I figure that Whitted's three-bagger about settled the result beyond any dispute. Whitted popped out this blow in the sixth inning with Connolly and myself on base, and it gave us a lead of four runs. A minute later Whitted himself scored, and the Athletics did not have a chance of catching us after that. They knew it themselves, and their heads dropped. Rudolph deserves much of the credit. He was at his best in the pinches in the early innings when most any pitcher in the world would have been nervous.

I don't pretend to say that one defeat means the Athletics are a bad club. There is no question about the Athletics being a great team, but we certainly outclassed them today. I don't say that we will outclass them every day of the series, but I think the returns will show us as outclassing them in a majority of the starts.

I say Ty Cobb after the game. He told me that he had given Barry his bat.

"I wish you had equipped the whole club with bats," I told him.

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SIDELIGHTS OF THE SERIES.

Stallings Punches Athletic Fan—To Investigate Ticket Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—George Stallings, manager of the Boston Braves, appeased his desire for punching some one's head today when a fan became overzealous in expressing his praises of the Athletics within Stallings's hearing. The unlucky fan was P. J. Callahan, who has been hanging around "kidding" the Boston players ever since they have been in the city.

"We'll show them," chortled Callahan in the lobby of the Majestic Hotel.

Then he ambled over to Stallings and made a jeering remark. Stallings grabbed Callahan and punched him. Callahan was then ordered out of the hotel. The Braves' manager strolled back to his post at the hotel desk and lighted a cigar.

Ten minutes after the bleacher gates were closed a line was formed by those who were disappointed today. They are bound that they will see the game tomorrow. Within a half hour more than 200 men were in line.

The Federal League is on the trail of Walter Johnson. The great Washington pitcher is said to have received an offer of $15,000 a year and a bonus of $25,000 if he will sign a three years' contract. Johnson was scheduled to have a conference with Manager Griffith after the last game the Senators played in Boston. His contract with Washington ran out this year, but it is evident that Johnson and Griffith came to no understanding, as Johnson has not yet signed a new contract. Johnson is here with his bride to witness the world's series games.

"Griffith and I are the best of friends, and there is no manager in baseball I would rather work for," said Johnson today, "but I have not yet signed."

At a meeting held before the formal conference with the umpires today, the National Commission decided to issue strict orders against the use of the "emery ball" in the world's series. The umpires will be under instructions to put any pitcher who may be discovered using the "emery ball" out of the game, and he will be barred from the rest of the series.

Gowdy, star catcher of the Boston team, dropped a baseball this afternoon when his automobile ran into the Boston players at the ball grounds. The ball rolled across the sidewalk and Gowdy tried to retrieve it. About 100 hands reached for the ball. A man who said he was Jack Stein, fell on it. He refused an offer of $6 for the sphere.

Odds of 10 to 6 on the Athletics found few takers around the city today. Boston money had disappeared. At one time, back in Broad Street it was said this morning that $40,000 was waiting to be placed at odds, and $20,000 already had been wagered.

The figures 5 to 4 and 5 to 3 on the Athletics to win today's game were the prevalent odds this morning, but the takers on the single game also were few and far between. One to five was being offered that the Athletics would take four straight. No Boston fan has shown any inclination to bet that the Braves will take that number of games in a row.

Gamblers are in evidence in all parts of the city, and they are making the majority of the bets being recorded today. The followers of chance hate to miss the opportunity to lay money on something, and when they cannot find Boston men willing to risk their cash they take short odds back the odds are satisfactory. Few of the gamblers, however, are making any other bets than that the Braves will win two games. Over that number they do not care to go.

Following a conference with Supt. of Police Robinson, Director Porter this afternoon appointed a committee of three to investigate the graft charges made against policemen who were in charge of the crowds who bought world's series tickets. Director Porter appointed Major Joseph Pickering, Chief Clerk of the Department of Safety; William J. Cooley, attached to the City Legal Department, and Police Capt. Harry C. Davis to investigate complaints.

The Director said that as soon as the complaints were confirmed charges would be made against the policemen and they will come up for trial before the Police Board.

Judge Martin in Quarter Sessions this afternoon discharged all the speculators who were arrested last night. The discharge of the men was based on the act of 1883, which contains no provision against the sale of tickets for baseball games, but only against the sale of theatre tickets on the public streets in front of theatres.

Upon being discharged the scalpers made a rush from the courtroom in the direction of Central Station to make a demand for their baseball pasteboards, which were confiscated by the police when the arrests were made. Judge Martin, before leaving the bench, said that, should the police refuse to return the tickets recourse could be taken through a writ of replevin.

Ban Johnson was followed for two blocks in Broad Street this morning by three persistent scalpers who wanted to sell him a batch of tickets. Three thousand $1, $2, and $3 tickets were held at the Bellevue Stratford last night, according to the positive statement this morning of a high police official. Even those who paid cheerfully the rates demanded for the seats wondered how they got the seats, when it was next to impossible to get them at the regular sale.

Rates took a big jump this morning that brought them higher than ever. Regular $3 seats were being held for $10. Scalpers wanted $12 to $15 for the $3 seats and proportionately higher prices for the $2 seats.

BRAVES CAPTURE FIRST GAME, 7 TO 1

Continued from Page 1.

land, so broad and free, there is no law against it. It is the right of every American to see the ball game, when and how he can. That's why that famous institution, the knothole in the fence, is beyond the law.

Whitted scored the first run for Boston in the second inning. He got a base on balls. After Schmidt had lifted a fly to Oldring, Gowdy came to time with a vicious two-base drive to left centre field and Whitted rushed home. Little Maranville started a tremendous outburst of cheering by the Boston fans by shooting a single to centre field, and Gowdy raced across the plate with the second tally. Deal ended the inning by hitting into a double play.

The Athletics got their only run in their turn at bat. McInnis waited and got four balls. Strunk hit a sharp single to right field which Moran let go through his legs, and before the right fielder recovered the ball and threw it in McInnis had scored and Strunk was on third. Barry struck out. Schang hit an ugly grounder at Evers, who made a fine stop, and by a quick throw caught the speedy Strunk at the plate on a close decision. Schang was forced out at second by Bender, Maranville to Evers.

The National League champions put their third run together in the fifth time at bat. Gowdy opened with a terrific smash to left centre field for three bases, to the great joy of the Boston supporters, and came home when Maranville dropped a single back of first base. Deal here hit into his second double play in an attempt to sacrifice. He bunted a little fly into Bender's waiting hands, and the chief caught Maranville trying to get back to first, McInnis taking the throw, Rudolph struck out.

Boston's Big Inning.

The sixth inning opened auspiciously enough for Bender. Moran filed to Barry, who made the finest fielding play of the game in scoring the out. He ran at top speed almost to the left field stand, and by extending himself caught the ball in his right hand. It was a great catch and was loudly cheered by friend and foe. Evers singled to centre field, the ball almost striking Bender as it shot past him. Connolly received a base on balls and both Evers and he came home on Whitted's great three-base drive to the right field wall. The Indian seemed to weaken, as he pitched rather unsteadily to Schmidt, who finally pushed a single into left field, scoring Whitted. Wyckoff, who had been warming up for two innings, was then called into the game, and the big Indian slowly walked off the field.

The young pitcher gave Gowdy a base on balls. Maranville hit sharply to Wyckoff, who threw to Baker to head off Schmidt, but the heave was too late and all runners were safe. With the bases full, Deal tried hard to clear them, but the best he could do was to hit into another double play. Baker scooped up his grounder, and after touching third, forcing Gowdy, he threw Deal out at first.

Braves Work Double Steal.

The Braves' last run came in the eighth. Whitted opened the inning by giving Baker a high fly. Schmidt dropped a short fly in left field that neither Oldring nor Barry could quite reach. Schmidt went to third on Gowdy's single to left field. Maranville struck out and a double steal scored Schmidt. Gowdy tried to reach third on the play on Schmidt at the plate, but he was thrown out.

Baker's only hit of the game came in the ninth. It was a two-base smash against the right field wall. Strunk lifted a fly to Evers and the game came to an end when Barry was thrown out, Maranville to Schmidt.

Speculators, most of them from New York, made a heap of money. All tickets were grabbed at any price, and it is safe to say that a large number of the persons who saw the game paid a premium for their seats.

The bleacher line was formed early yesterday and was intact all night long. They looked like refugees strung out along the fence wrapped up in horse blankets and comforters. Two slept with one eye open in morris chairs and defied the police to move them. When the bleacher gate was finally closed and all tickets declared sold, there were 8,000 disappointed fans jammed in the thoroughfare. Many of these hurried and got seats on the neighboring roofs.

In the fourth inning a boy climbed the right field fence and was about to drop into the park when he saw two policemen waiting with outstretched arms to catch him. He perched there while on the top of the stockade, but when the attack of the law was directed at him from both sides of the fence he had to drop into the street again and run for his reputation. Inside the park there were enough policemen on duty to get up a clambake. They had nothing to do but watch the game. Some persons are lucky. If anything did happen these cops were so interested in the game that a lawbreaker would have to faint dead away to get caught.

Braves Show Lots of Pep.

Both clubs got a flattering reception from the crowd as they practiced before the game. The Braves had a lot more ginger, and "Rabbit" Maranville and Josh Devore felt so happy that they danced the fox trot to the music of the band while they were waiting for their turn at bat. It was a gay, confident team, and the players acted as if they were going into the game for just the fun of it.

In contrast to this the Athletics proceeded about their warming up antics solemnly and with very businesslike precision.

The 300 or more Boston Royal Rooters took possession of the vocal part of the programme when the Braves began to batter Chief Bender, and after the game they had a parade around the field, led by the band, which was blasting forth that dear old Boston chestnut, "Tessie," in large chunks. If you ask them why they don't get a new tune they will tell you that they have never sung "Tessie" behind a losing team.

And they expect this club to win. Their attitude is just like that of the Boston players. The Braves plowed through the National League because George Stallings has hypnotised them into believing that they can't lose. This Manager Stallings may be the Simon Legree of baseball and all that sort of thing, but he certainly knows how to make his men play ball. He may cuss them, but it gets results. Note the score. They won today because they played better ball than the Athletics in every way. And on top of this superiority they piled a never-say-die spirit which would give a man enough confidence to jump over a skyscraper.

Mack Expects Tough Series.

After the contest Manager Mack said that Bender did not seem to be right and that he had little or nothing on the ball. Mack pointed out that the Athletics did little work with the stick themselves, and said that while he looked forward to a hard series, he and his players were not a bit discouraged over the initial set-back. He was asked if he thought his club would hit any better against the other Boston pitchers, and came back with the characteristic answer:

"I should hate to think that we won't."

Manager George Stallings of the Braves was greatly elated over the victory of his players. He said:

"Well, the boys did exactly what I expected of them, and won on their merits. I hate to pull the 'I told-you-so' stuff, but I guess that the fans are beginning to realize now that we have got a ball club of real class. When we started our rush in midseason it was generally predicted that we could not keep up the pace. The mourners have been waiting for us to crack ever since the end of July, but I guess that we can stand the strain of winning for a few days more at least."

HOW THE BRAVES WON.

Detailed Account of Boston's Victory Over the Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The first inning gave no hint of the downfall of Bender. The first ball he shot at Moran was a strike and the Philadelphians howled with delight. Evers got a hand and popped to Collins, while Joe Connolly sent a feeling of disappointment through the Boston partisans when he feebly fanned.

The Athletics started out auspiciously when Eddie Murphy, the first man up, singled to right centre and Oldring sacrificed him to second. On this play Hank Gowdy fielded the ball to first and tossed so high that Schmidt had to climb for it. The wise ones then predicted that Gowdy sooner or later would throw the game away. Well, he didn't. Collins got a pass and Baker lofted a high foul in front of the right-field bleachers. Schmidt was after it and made a pretty catch. Murphy tried to sneak to third after the catch, but Schmidt whipped the ball across the diamond and nailed Murphy at third for a double play. From that moment the Athletics began to have a lot of respect for the Braves.

Bender passed Whitted in the second and Schmidt skied to Oldring. Here is where awkward Hank Gowdy, upon whom so much depended, shone. Hank waited as the swarthy Indian eyed him coolly. He waited until there were three balls and two strikes on him. The Redman tried to get one over on the outside, but the Brave swung at it savagely and the ball sailed over the shortstop's head to the left-field fence. Whitted romped home. Little Maranville came next. Was he afraid of Bender? No, indeed, he had spanked a single to centre, which scored Gowdy. Then the Boston players began to whisper to each other on the bench that the Indian had no speed, that he was only trying to pitch with his head and that his control and curves were no big what they were cracked up to be. Stallings cautioned them to be careful of the Chippewa.

"He may be playing possum," Stallings said.

Deal's Hard Luck Batting.

Deal ended the scoring chapter by hitting into a double play and before the game was over he had hit into three of them.

The Mackmen displayed a suggestion of strength in the same inning, because luck smiled upon them. McInnis got a pass and Strunk shot a fast single to right. Herbie Moran played it like an amateur and the ball rolled between his feet straight to the fence. McInnis scored. This did not make Rudolph a bit nervous. He pitched all the harder and fanned Jack Barry. Schang hopped a grounder at Evers, who threw home and nabbed Strunk as he tried to score.

Bender got along fairly well for the next two innings, but it was easily seen that he was laboring hard. He was trying to force a ball to curve which failed to respond. The fifth inning found him faltering and the sixth saw him crack. Gowdy opened the fifth with a sizzling smash to the scoreboard in centre field. Maranville again came through with a single to right and scored the sorrel-topped catcher. Gowdy is always smiling, but he smiled more than ever now. A double play aided the Indian at this point, for when Deal shot a liner into his hands he also got Maranville at first.

Then came the sixth inning and Bender's downfall. Moran, the first batsman up, ballooned to Barry. Jack making a marvelous catch with his bare hand. Evers banged a single to centre and Connolly walked. Bender did not seem to be a bit afraid of Whitted, but he should have been. The St. Louis cast-off gave the ball a terrific jar and it went sizzling into right centre and fetched up against the fence with a bump. Hitting the trail home Evers and Connolly traveled in record time. Wow, what a hit!

Bender looked sullen and dejected. Barry came over and talked to him, as did Collins. The Indian shook his head slowly, as much as to say, "They've got me, I'm afraid." No words of cheer could get that idea out of his head. Word was hurried to the right-field bull pen, where Wyckoff was warming up. Bender pitched at one more man. He tried to fool Schmidt with a curve which did not bend enough to make it anything but a slow straight ball. The German rapped a single to left, and Whitted scored.

That was the last of Bender. He went to the bench and Wyckoff came in with his speed and did much better than the veteran. He was wild at first, and walked Gowdy. Then he made a dumb play. The Braves had signaled for a hit-and-run play, and Schmidt and Gowdy started to run at the same time that Maranville trolled a grounder at the pitcher. Wyckoff threw the ball to third when Schmidt was already on the base and the sacks were filled. Then the sterling resources of the Mackian one-hundred-thousand-dollar infield showed up to its high standard.

Deal sent a warm grasser at Baker, who forced Gowdy at third and whipped the ball over to McInnis in time to double up Deal and save the Athletics from a perilous hole.

Braves Not Through Yet.

The galloping Braves were not through yet, however. They got after Wyckoff in the eighth, just to show that all pitchers look alike to them. After Whitted had skied out to Baker, Schmidt jarred a safe smash to left. Here comes Gowdy again; Gowdy, the irrepressible. Holy smokes, another hit! The ball went cautiously out of everybody's reach to left field. Schmidt rode into third in a cloud of dust and was declared safe on a close decision.

Then, strange to say, the Braves outwitted the keen-thinking Athletics on a double steal. Schmidt and Gowdy, neither of whom ever broke a sprint record, started to romp together. Schmidt tore down the third base line like a truck. Lapp, who had succeeded Schang, shot the ball to Collins, and Eddie, taking the short throw, whipped it to Lapp to get the umpire's decision. The throw was high and Schmidt slid into the base with another run.

All this time Dick Rudolph was depressingly stingy with his hits. The Athletics' sluggers were tiring their respective bats, trying to dent his serve as they have dented many a pitcher before him who was just as good. The Mackian wallop wasn't there. It wasn't there because Rudolph was playing with them as a cat plays with a mouse. He teased them into swinging at curves which just barely swooped beneath the swish of their terrible clubs. There was a slight chance for the Mackmen in the seventh. Baker was safe on Evers's boot. McInnis got a pass, and both runners moved up when Strunk rolled out to Schmidt. Barry had a chance to produce something, but he fanned like a busher, and Lapp rolled to Rudolph, and was tossed out at first. The only sign of the Athletics' batting power was a two-base smash to right centre by Baker in the ninth. It seemed just like old times to hear the smash of the Home Run Terror's bat against the ball. The big crack, however, did no good, for McInnis, Strunk, and Barry, following him, went out in order.

TIMES SQUARE BASEBALL MAD.

New Scoreboard Draws Vast Throng —Every Play Shown.

Times Square was packed with a crowd that was baseball-mad yesterday when the first electric signal flashed on the mammoth new score board erected on the Broadway side of the Times Building. A crowd nearly as large as that inside Shibe Park, Philadelphia, where the first contest was played, watched with intense interest the progress of the first game of the series between the Boston Braves and Philadelphia Athletics.

While the congestion was greatest immediately in front of the scoreboard at Forty-second Street and Broadway, the crowd extended half way to Sixth Avenue in Forty-second Street, far below the Hotel Knickerbocker on the south and to Forty-fourth Street in Broadway. The bulletin board on the opposite side of the building showing the progress of the Giants-Yankees' game for the New York City championship, by contrast seemed deserted, while the war bulletins for the first time since the European conflict began were almost neglected.

It was an enthusiastic gathering of fans and many interesting incidents occurred during the reproduction of the game. Several excited spectators were discussing the respective merits of some of the players, but they held opposite views. During the heat of the discussion one of the men appealed to a priest, who was close by, to confirm a statement. The priest smiled goor naturedly and replied: "I'm neutral."

Every play was followed with that intensity of feeling that marks the true fan at the Polo Grounds. The scoreboard which faithfully reproduced the plays enabled the spectators to follow every detail of the game. At times when a delay kept the crowd in a state of expectancy a man would say: "I'll bet it's a ball," which would result in a general argument to be ended only when the play was recorded on the scoreboard. The mounted policeman entered into the spirit of the occasion by heading off a spectator who encroached on the roadway with the remark: "You're stealing a base." But in spite of the size of the throng not an unpleasant incident occurred.

The first evidence of the sentiment of the majority of the crowd came when it became known that Rudolph was to pitch for the Braves. This brought forth cheering, while the posting of Bender's name on the opposing team brought forth a groan, as though the followers of the fortunes of the Boston Club anticipated defeat. The fans quickly found an opportunity to give full vent to their feelings, for in the second inning Whitted from first base scored on Gowdy's double, and a second run was added by the Braves' catcher when Maranville singled to the outfield. From this inning until the end of the game it was a season of joy and noisy demonstrations, and the cheering could be heard several blocks away.

The scoreboard was a model of simplicity, and the telegraph service from Shibe Park was continued throughout the game without a break. The completeness of detail appealed to every spectator, and the movements of the ball and players were followed with ease. The electric bulbs indicated every play made in the game, making it a faithful reproduction of the actual contest.

St. Louis Game Postponed Again.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The third game of the city baseball series between the Browns and Cardinals was again postponed today on account of rain.

TESREAU FORCES IN WINNING RUN

Wildness in Ninth Gives Yankees Victory in Second Game of City Series.

WARHOP IN BRILLIANT FORM

Diminutive Boxman Holds Giants Helpless Until "Big Jeff" Breaks Under Strain.

TEAMS NOW ON EVEN TERMS

Attendance Even Smaller Than on Openings Day, but Crowd Is Pleased by Americans' Success.

Giants-Yankees Series.

First game—Giants, 6; Yankees, 5.

Second game—Yankees, 2; Giants, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Attendance, (paid).....	5,456
Total receipts	$4,209.25
Nat. Commission's share	$420.92
Players' share	$2,272.99
Clubs' share	$1,515.34

FIRST TWO GAMES.

Attendance, (paid).....	13,096
Total receipts	$10,000.75
N. Commission's share.	$1,009.07
Players' share	$5,449.00
Clubs' share	$3,632.68

Taking advantage of "Big Jeff" Tesreau's wildness in the ninth inning, the Yankees turned what looked like a sure defeat into a 2-to-1 victory yesterday and evened up the series with the Giants for the championship of Manhattan. After Matty had pulled through to a victory on the previous day, the Giants entered yesterday's game confident that Tesreau, who had been their most dependable boxman through the season, would have no difficulty with their American League opponents.

The National Leaguers did not take into consideration little Jack Warhop, however, and the Yankees' diminutive boxman proved a big factor in the struggle. Warhop clearly outpitched big Tesreau, even without considering the latter's poor work in the final inning of the game.

The Giants went into the last inning with the score 1 to 0 in their favor, and the game looked so sure for them that most of the crowd started to leave the grounds. Without any apparent cause, however, Tesreau went to pieces in this inning and gave three bases on balls, the last of which forced the winning run over the plate. A single and an error by Merkle on a chance which if handled perfectly would have saved the game were the other factors in the Giants' defeat.

Small Crowd Sees Game.

The second game of the city series brought out an even smaller crowd than did the first game. The official figures placed the paid admissions at 5,456. The crowd was apathetic, too, until the Yankees made their rally in the ninth inning, and then, and only then, did they show enthusiasm. All through the game, however, it was evident that the crowd was with the Yankees, probably because of the feeling that the "under dog" needs sympathy.

Several times Tesreau got himself into bad holes, but until the ninth inning he always managed to work out of his difficulties without letting the Yankees score. In the first inning the Yankees got three men on bases, but were unable to send any of them across the plate. With two out Cook and Mullen got singles and "Birdie" Cree got a base on balls, but Peckinpaugh, the "boy manager," was put out on an easy fly to Snodgrass.

Tesreau looked to be in trouble again in the sixth, when Cree started off with a triple to centre field. None of the three batters who followed Cree could produce a hit to score the little Yankee slugger, however, and he was left stranded on third. He was prevented from registering with a run by a brilliant stop and play by Larry Doyle, who came in with a rush and picked up Sweeney's infield tap just in time to throw him out at first base for the third out of the inning.

The Giants got their run principally through the splendid base-running of Fred Snodgrass. Fred got his ribs in the way of one of Warhop's curves and earned thereby a free trip to first base. He then stole second, beating Sweeney's throw by a couple of feet. He scored on Grant's short single to centre field.

The Giants had several other opportunities to score, but threw them away by reckless base-running. Merkle started the fifth inning with a double, which he tried to stretch into a triple although it was evident he could not reach the base. He was an easy out at the keystone corner. Again in the eighth session with two out and George Burns, the Giants' best hitter, up, Beecher was caught off third base on an attempted double steal and a promising rally was spoiled.

Tesreau Loses Control and Game.

Tesreau started off the ninth inning by handing free transportation to Peckinpaugh. He did this after "Peck" had hammered a long foul into the left field bleachers. If it had been a couple of feet to the right it would have been a home run. Ed Sweeney came through with a single, upon which Peckinpaugh got as far as second base.

It looked then as if Jeff might get out of the hole, for Boone went out when he bunted foul on a third strike and Pete Daley, batting for Warhop, was thrown out at first base. Peckinpaugh and McHale, who was running for Sweeney, had moved up to third and second, respectively, however, on Daley's out.

Fritz Maisel started the real trouble by bounding the ball over the pitcher's head. Fletcher took it on the run and threw to first base. It was just about quick enough to catch the runner, but it was a bit low, and Merkle dropped the ball. If Fred had held the ball it would have meant victory for the Giants, but the muff let "Peck" crossed the plate and tied the score. A base on balls to Hartzell filled the bases.

Tesreau was then arguing with Umpire Connolly on nearly every ball he pitched. He seemed to think that the umpire was giving him the worst of it on "breaks."

Evidently excited and angry, Tesreau pitched two bad ones before he threw a strike to Cook. He hurled this with great deliberation, and it went over the middle of the plate. Another one, pitched with equal deliberation, went high. With the score 2 and 1, Tesreau threw again with hardly a second's wait, and it proved to be another ball. This sent Cook to first and forced Maisel over the plate. And the game was the Yankees. Score:

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 2b.	4	0	0	5	0
H'tzell, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Cree, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
M'len, 1b.	4	0	2	6	0
P'p'h, ss.	3	1	0	3	6
Sw'ney, c.	4	0	1	3	1
*McHale.	0	1	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
W'hop, p.	3	0	1	0	0
†Daley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	8	27	10

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	1	0	5
Burns, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	0	4	2
S'dg's, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Grant, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Tresau, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	1	6	26	8

Errors—Merkle, Peckinpaugh.

Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Giants	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

*Ran for Sweeney in ninth inning.
†Batted for Warhop in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Merkle, Grant. Three-base hit—Cree. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Cook, Hartzell, Bescher, Maisel. First base on errors—Yankees, 1. Left on bases—Giants, 4; Yankees, 10. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Warhop, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 5; off Warhop, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Snodgrass.) Wild pitch—Tesreau. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly, Hart, Evans, and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

BRAVES' VICTORY POPULAR.

Crowd at Polo Grounds Pleased by Athletics' Defeat.

The bulletins of the world's series were watched with almost as much, if not more, interest at the Polo Grounds yesterday as the game between the Giants and the Yankees. The victory of Boston was a very popular one and each time another run was added to the Braves' score there was a great cheer from the crowd. The applause when it was announced that Whitted had tripled with two men on bases was greater than that given to any play in the local game.

The baseball public seems to be opposed to any team maintaining a supremacy in the game for a long stretch of time. The people like to see someone else win once in a while and that seems to be the principal reason for the Braves' popularity. For the same reason the Yankees are favorites in the series with the Giants.

After the game in Philadelphia was finished there was some quiet betting on the outcome of the series. Backers of the Braves were giving even money and some of the more exeitable were offering slight odds.

INDIANAPOLIS CHALLENGES.

Federal Champions Want to Play Winner of World's Series.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—The Indianapolis Federal League Club, winner of the 1914 Federal pennant, today issued a formal challenge to the winner of the Boston Braves-Philadelphia Athletics series, which is scheduled to decide the world's championship. The challenge is issued over the signature of James A. Ross, Secretary of the local team, and reads in part:

"I hereby challenge the winners of the present so-called world's series to a contest for the world's championship in baseball, the schedule and terms for such contest to be arranged by representatives of the competing teams.

"I hereby declare that a failure on the part of the winners of the so-called world's series to accept this challenge precludes any right upon their part to lay claim either to the title 'world's champions' or to the name of true sportsmen."

Copies of the challenge were sent to August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission; B. B. Johnson, President of the American League; Gov. J. K. Tener, President of the National League; E. F. Shibe, President of the Philadelphia Athletics, and James E. Gaffney, President of the Boston Braves.

FIFTEEN HITS, ONE RUN.

Buffalo Federals Defeat Pittsburgh Rebels 1 to 0 in Sixteen Innings.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	88	66	.578
Chicago	87	67	.564
Baltimore	86	69	.547
Buffalo	80	70	.533
Brooklyn	76	78	.500
Kansas City	67	84	.444
Pittsburgh	63	88	.425
St. Louis	62	89	.411

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Brooklyn at Baltimore. Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—Pittsburgh and Buffalo divided a double-header today. Buffalo won the first game, which went sixteen innings, by a 1 to 0 score, while Pittsburgh took the second, a six-inning contest, 3 to 0. Russell Ford held the locals to five hits in the first game. Kinsetter allowed fifteen hits, but brilliant support prevented the visitors from scoring until the sixteenth inning, when Blair crossed the plate with the only run of the game. Leclair allowed the visitors one hit in the second game. Scores:

Batteries—Ford and Blair; Knetzer and Berry.

	R	H	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	15	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	2

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0 0 0 0 2	3	6	0
Buffalo	0	0	0 0 0 0 0	1	2	0

(Called end sixth inning; darkness.)

Batteries—Leclair and Roberts; Anderson and Allen.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—Baltimore won from Brooklyn again today by timely batting, although the visitors had the greater number of hits. Score:

	R	H	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0 0 0 0 1	3	11	4
Brooklyn	0	1	0 0 1 1 0 0 1	4	15	0

Batteries—Smith and Jacklitsch; Bisseacket and Watson.

CUBS WIN CLOSE GAME.

White Sox Defeated in Pitchers' Battle in Chicago Series.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Chicago Nationals went into the lead for the city championship today when they defeated their American League opponents 2 to 1. The game was a pitchers' duel between Humphries and Benz, with the latter having a shade the better of the argument, even though his side was defeated.

The game was won by the Nationals in the fourth inning. Good drew a base on balls and went to second on an out. He reached third on Zimmerman's single and scored on Schulte's sacrifice fly. Collins threw to catch Good at the plate, but the ball bounded over Schalk's head. This enabled Zimmerman to reach third base and he scored a minute later with the winning run on an infield out.

Zimmerman's error of Collins's grounder, followed by singles by Fournier and Roth in the third inning gave the Americans their only run. The series now stands 2 to 1 in favor of the Nationals. Score:

CUBS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E

COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS PRIMED FOR ACTION TODAY--WOMEN ON GOLF LINKS--BOXING

HARVARD FEARS W. AND J. ELEVEN

Crimson Not Prepared for a Bruising Contest with Big and Strong Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—There has been a growing feeling here this week that the Washington and Jefferson team, which will be here tomorrow, is going to play the Crimson the hardest early-season game Harvard ever has engaged in. The visitors, who arrived today, worked out in the stadium and appeared to be as heavy as Harvard, and, with their showing at New Haven last year and Saturday's 100 points against Dickinson, are believed to have the best attack Harvard will meet before its championship games.

Harvard is not prepared for a hard game with Mahan and Logan out of the line-up and Soucy probably unable to go in for a long time at centre. Hardwick will play, but his inference at end and his work under kicks has been a big feature of the Crimson's play this Fall. He will be in the back field with Brickley and Bradlee, so that the running game will not suffer, particularly when sent toward Coolidge's end of the line. The coaches are worrying a little about the middle of the line, where, if Soucy does not last, Wallace, a green man, will put the ball into play to be handed to the backs by Watson, who has not shown a great deal of promise. The backs have little confidence in Watson, and this means a great deal.

This afternoon the 'Varsity worked out on defense against the W. and J. plays, as put on by the scrubs, while the work on attack was in signals and working out some new open plays. The work was light, however.

CORNELL TO PLAY INDIANS.

Capt. O'Hearn May Not Get In Game —Barrett to Handle Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Cornell plays the most important game of the season so far tomorrow, when the Carlisle Indians come to Ithaca, and as both teams were beaten last Saturday a strenuous battle for honors is expected. Except for the fact that a couple of Cornell's first-string men are not in the best of condition, the Red eleven is fit for the match, and is expected to play better football than at any time this Fall.

It was doubtful tonight if Capt. O'Hearn, who has been out of the game for two weeks would be able to play tomorrow, though there is a chance that he will start at right end. Barrett at quarterback is returning to form rapidly, and will pilot the team tomorrow. When O'Hearn retires Lauts will play right end, Eckey, the first substitute, not being in good shape. Shelton will play left end, Gallogly and Bailey tackles, Munisck and Anderson guards, Cool centre, Collyer and Philippi half backs, and Hill full back.

The team did not practice today, but went over the plays at a blackboard talk. The Indians stay in Elmira tonight and will reach here tomorrow noon.

LEHIGH MAY SCORE ON YALE

But Ells Think They Will Have Little Trouble Outpointing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Coach Hinkey polished off the Yale eleven this afternoon for its Lehigh game tomorrow in half an hour's signal drill behind closed gates. The passing and punting practice was extensive, but no teams scrimmaged. Carroll Knowles and Harry Legore were in their positions for the first time this week and will start tomorrow's game without practice since last Saturday's Virginia engagement. Both Ainsworth and Chatfield-Taylor were used at left half back today and both will be played tomorrow, Ainsworth probably starting the game, although he has a slightly lame knee.

Easton will get Aleck Wilson's place, as that player will be off the field for two weeks with water on the knee. Chesley Sheldon replaced Betts at right tackle today and will start in that position tomorrow. He captained the Freshman eleven last year and Andover two years ago. Yale men generally believe that Lehigh will be strong enough to score, but they think that Yale will have no trouble in outpointing them.

Fordham Tries Out New Plays.

Fordham's football squad went through another secret practice in the canvas-walled field at Fordham yesterday in preparation for the tussle with the husky eleven from the University of Rochester at Fordham Field today. "Skip" Wymard tried out several new plays of the open style, as he depends on this method of attack for a victory over the up-Staters. As a result of the hard practice this week three of the 'Varsity eleven are on the sick list, and are not expected to start against Rochester today. They are Robbin, Mahaffy, and Morsaldi. To fill their places several shifts were made yesterday. Butler has been sent back from right tackle to quarter back, while Kane, who has been playing a speedy game at right half back, exchanged positions with Ragan at left end. T. Conklin, right tackle on the scrub team, was placed in the same berth on the 'Varsity, and Corriden, a former Cushing Academy player, will cover the right wing. Corriden went into this same position in place of Mahaffy during the last quarter against Gallaudet a week ago, and showed to perfection in breaking up interference.

Schoolboy Games in Brooklyn.

The Public Schools Athletic League will conduct the eighth annual world track and field championship games at the Brooklyn Athletic Field this afternoon. Sixteen events will be contested at the championships—divided into four weight classifications. Each school can enter a total of ninety-six boys in these games. If all the schools that are eligible take part and enter their full teams, an entry of over 16,000 boys would be the result. It is expected that between 2,400 and 3,000 boys will be entered to represent their schools. Invitations have been sent to all of the city and educational officials, and many replies have been received accepting and promising to attend. The Public Schools Athletic League extends a cordial invitation to parents to attend the games, which are free. A musical programme will be rendered before and during the games by the schoolboy band of sixty pieces from Public School 21, Manhattan.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Yale vs. Lehigh, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Washington and Jefferson, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Syracuse, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Carlisle, at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Williamstown.
Fordham vs. Rochester, at New York.
New York University vs. Hamilton, at Clinton.
Morris High School vs. Yonkers High School, at Yonkers.
Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Bay Ridge High School, at Brooklyn.
Stuyvesant High School vs. Mount Vernon High School, at Mount Vernon.
Army vs. Rutgers, at West Point.
Navy vs. Pittsburgh, at Annapolis.
Brown vs. Amherst, at Providence.
Colby vs. Tufts at Medford.
Colgate vs. Mass. "Aggies," at Hamilton.
Curtis High School vs. Flushing High School, at Flushing.
Dickinson vs. Albright, at Carlisle.
Georgetown vs. Virginia Medical, at Washington.
Hill School vs. Peddie Institute, at Pottstown.
Holy Cross vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., at Worcester.
Stevens vs. Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore.
Northwestern University vs. Chicago, at Chicago.
Oberlin vs. Dennison, at Granville.
Penn State vs. Gettysburg, at State College.
St. Paul's School vs. Morristown High School, at Garden City.
Swarthmore vs. Bucknell, at Swarthmore.
Trinity vs. Bowdoin, at Hartford.
Michigan vs. Vanderbilt, at Ann Arbor.
Washington vs. Mount St. Mary's, at Emmitsburg.
Union vs. Wesleyan, at Middletown.

SHAKE-UP AT PRINCETON.

Half a Dozen Regulars Displaced in Line-Up for Today's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Half a dozen Tiger regulars got a hard jolt tonight when the line-up for tomorrow's game with the Syracuse team was announced by the coaches and they found their names missing. The men displaced include Boland, the star of the forward pass, whose indifferent work has cost him his place; Charles, the 180-pound end; Tibbott and Eberstadt, who have been trying for quarter back, and Nourse, centre. "Red" Lamberton and Highley, the latter a man who has been doing sensational defensive work for the scrubs, will play the ends.

Harold Brown will not be available owing to a slight injury. Gennert has taken Nourse's place at centre, and Ames will start at quarter back. Glick, Lea, and Billy Moore, the former New York schoolboy athlete, will compose the backfield. Moore has earned his place by virtue of his consistent open field running in scrimmage this week.

Besides these changes in the personnel of the team, Capt. Ballin has been shifted from left to right tackle, McLean going to left tackle. Glick, who has played at left half back, will be at right half back. The coaches are putting a good deal of hope in Ames at quarter in to-morow's game. If he makes good the biggest problem of the year will be solved for the Tigers. If he fails there will have to be more experimenting between Eberstadt and Tibbott.

Syracuse will come to town tomorrow with the expectation of beating the Tigers. The visitors have one of the most powerful teams ever turned out at the upper New York university. Their line averages over 200 pounds, and is composed mostly of veterans.

ARMY OFFICERS FAIR.

West Point Was Willing to Meet Annapolis on Equitable Terms.

Members of the Army and Navy Club and former army officers in New York are very much exercised over the decision of the naval authorities at Annapolis in abandoning the annual football game between the Army and Navy and feel that their attitude is misunderstood. They say that West Point is fair in requesting the annual game to alternate between New York and some other city nearer Annapolis. They are willing to admit that it would not be fair to expect the naval cadets to play in New York every year, and throughout the controversy West Point has endeavored to convince the naval branch of the service of its sincerity in the matter. At no time has West Point attempted to bring the game to New York annually, and if any possibility existed the Army would be willing to enter into any agreement that would be just and fair to both academies.

For many years the Army-Navy football game has been one of the most important outdoor events of the year, and attracted the most representative social, diplomatic, and military gathering in the country. It resulted in many reunions of old army and navy officers, and provided one of the best amateur athletic competitions on the sporting calendar. The army officers in New York regret the conditions that led to the breaking up of the annual gatherings, and are willing to make every effort to have the decision reconsidered.

Lexington Races Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—A heavy rain caused the postponement of today's programme at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association meeting here. The entire programme for the remainder of the meeting will be advanced one day, beginning tomorrow.

LEVINSKY DEFEATS GUNBOAT SMITH

Battler Clever and Fast, While His Opponent's Swings Go Wild.

Battling Levinsky, lightest of all the candidates for white heavyweight honors, put a crimp in Gunboat Smith's championship aspirations when, at the Manhattan Sporting Club last night, he easily outpointed him in a ten-round bout. Levinsky, fighting under a handicap of ten pounds, outboxed and outfought the gunner in eight of the ten sessions, Smith gaining the laurels in only one round and the other being even.

The Battler fought his usual heady fight, being careful to avoid Smith's heavy overhand left-hand blows, but nevertheless putting round after round to his credit. Levinsky was too clever for Smith, who was very wild and was unable to connect with a single solid blow in a vital spot.

The bout was very disappointing to a large crowd which packed Manhattan Casino despite a heavy admission impost. The spectators expected Smith to carry the fight to Levinsky in the hope of crushing his light antagonist with his terrific punches, but instead the gunner stood off and tried to outbox Levinsky. The outcome of the contest was only in keeping with Smith's tactics. Levinsky's reputation was gained by outboxing heavier opponents, but precedent was no criterion for the gunner.

In only the first round did Smith return to his corner with the big share of the points to his credit. He opened the round by planting two light lefts on Levinsky's jaw and then followed them with a right to the same spot. Levinsky slowed him up, however, just before the bell with a stiff left jab that snapped Smith's head back. There was little or no action in the second round, with neither man having an advantage.

Levinsky's superiority began to assert itself in the third session, during which Smith frequently missed his leads. The Battler waited until Smith's swings went wild, then snapped his left to the head, and later landed a right to the stomach. Smith appeared like a novice boxer before Levinsky in the early stages of the fourth round, but fifteen seconds before its terminus he cut loose and a rattling rally ensued. The bell clanged unheard by the boxers, who were battling at a lively pace before Referee Tone parted them.

Levinsky had everything his own way in the fifth, driving solid left jabs to Smith's face with lightning rapidity. Smith all this time wasted his efforts endeavoring to outbox the clever Levinsky. Smith showed better in the sixth and seventh chapters, and toward the end of the eighth flashed some of his true form, but he could not cope with Levinsky's jabs, which seldom failed to find their mark.

Smith perhaps did worse in the ninth than in the three preceding rounds. He left himself wide open to Levinsky's leads, while his counters fell either on his opponent's shoulders or his arms.

The only real fighting of the exhibition was witnessed in the tenth, when Smith, for the first time, gave Levinsky no quarter. Still he was wild, and most of his punches went round Levinsky's neck. The latter tired rapidly in this session, mostly from his own efforts, and it is doubtful whether he could have held his lead had the bout gone a few rounds longer.

Neither man was damaged to any extent. Smith's left eye was bruised, but otherwise he was unmarked.

Knockouts at New Polo A. A.

One of the best cards of boxing bouts that has been staged by the New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem in some time was witnessed last night by a crowd that filled the small clubhouse. Three ten-round bouts featured the programme, but only one of them, the main event, went its scheduled distance. The first ten-round bout brought together Harry Lundy, a Brooklyn bantamweight, and Tommy Stone of Buffalo, and after two rounds of aggressive boxing the Brooklyn boxer sent his opponent to the land of dreams with a stiff left-hand blow to the stomach. Stone was the heavier, but his advantage was so small as to be hardly noticeable. Lundy went right after his opponent at the tap of the first bell, and before the round ended had landed some effective blows. In the second session the Brooklyn boy again assumed the offensive with a rush, and soon had Stone on the floor of the ring being counted out.

The second ten-round contest between Jimmy Capper, welterweight champion of the United States Navy, and Joe Palmer of this city, also ended abruptly in the second round, with the sailor the victor. Capper proved far too aggressive for his opponent, and before landing the final blow had floored Palmer three times with lefts and rights to the jaw and, while the referee was counting over the prostrate form of Palmer, one of the latter's seconds threw in the sponge as a token of defeat. The official had his back to the local boxer's corner and did not see the sponge thrown into the ring, so he kept up the count. The second quickly removed the sponge from the ring, and Palmer resumed his feet at the count of nine, only to be floored again and counted out.

In the final contest Jack Denny of New Orleans, making his first appearance in a local ring, won an easy victory over Patsy Broderick of this city. The Southern boxer was more clever than his opponent and had him missing frequently. In the final round Denny had his opponent in distress, and the bell was welcome music to Broderick's ear.

Miss Bull Wins Tennis Title.

Miss Mildred Bull defeated Mrs. Deems Taylor in the final round for the women's championship of the University Heights Lawn Tennis Club on Thursday. The match was carried to four sets, with the score 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0. Only in the first set did Mrs. Taylor show any real form. She won the set after deuce had been called several times. Miss Bull then forced the issue, and by aggressive play wore down her opponent, taking the final set at love.

FOUR CLUBS LOST MONEY.

Brooklyn Among Losers in Federal League, Says President Gilmore.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—"The Federal League baseball clubs of Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, and St. Louis lost money in the season now ending." This is the statement attributed to James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, by newspaper men here tonight. Gilmore came here to attend a meeting of the stockholders of the local club, and departed early today. He is further quoted as follows:

"The St. Louis club lost $45,000 exclusive of its holdings. This was the biggest loss sustained in the League. Chicago, Buffalo, Baltimore, and Indianapolis will show a balance on the right side of the ledger."

Mr. Gilmore denied rumors that the chief stockholders of the local club contemplated selling their stock or that the franchise of the St. Louis club would be transferred to another city.

"As to organized baseball," Mr. Gilmore said, "we are not begging its recognition. We will force that."

Swimming at West Side Y. M. C. A.

Some excellent swimming was witnessed last night in the five events which comprised the programme of aquatic sports at the second semi-monthly swimming meet of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh street. The 220-yard swim, which was won by C. Hanner, stood out as the feature. Hanner, who only won his novice race this year, started with an allotment of thirteen seconds, and swam an exceptionally good race throughout. When the swimmers were nearing the finish line Hanner, who was then enjoying an advantage of about five yards, slowed down noticeably, and G. Nodine, with an allowance of forty seconds, finished a close second. H. Knecht, the scratch entry, could finish no better than third.

The large entry for the sixty-yard race necessitated the running of the event in four heats, and two of these resulted in dead heats, and had to be swum over again. The final also resulted in a tie, but, due to the fact that the swimmers were already considerably exhausted from their extra swimming, the final was allowed to stand, with A. Miller and A. Link, handicapped at five and six seconds, respectively, tied for the honors. Both swam the distance in 0:37.

Local Billiard News.

The two games decided last night in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion-carom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, were productive of some excellent playing on the part of the winners. In the first contest C. Bash successfully conceded a handicap of four points to D. L. Schiff and won by the score of 22 to 11 in sixty-six innings. Bash was playing at the scratch mark, 22 points, while his opponent had only to tally 18 to win. The winner made a high run of 5 points. The contestants in the second match were C. Barnett, playing for 20 points, and H. Lawis, who was required to make 16. The former was returned the winner after forty-seven innings of one-sided playing, by the score of 20 to 9. Barnett made a high run of 4 points.

Arrangements were completed last night for a match between John Dankelman of this city and Charles Otis, a Brooklyn billiardist, to decide the metropolitan three-cushion-carom billiard championship. The match will be of six nights' duration, fifty points each block, for a total of 300 points, and a purse of $200. The games will be played in Feeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn.

Cycle Car Race at Brighton.

Motor racing enthusiasts will have a chance to witness a new novelty in the speed game tomorrow afternoon at the Brighton Beach Motordrome when Arthur Chapple will drive a special racing cycle car in an attempt to establish world's records for five and ten miles. In several tryouts the last few days Chapple has reached the speed of seventy-five miles an hour. The machine, a four-cylinder racer, was especially constructed for this purpose, and Chapple expects to bang up a few records for cycle cars over a board track that will stand for some time. In addition to Chapple's exhibitions there will be a series of motor cycle events, the feature of which will be an Australian pursuit race between Bert Sayer, George Mercier, and Mike Costello. The men will be forced to ride with their motors wide open, as the race calls for high speed. Five and ten mile handicaps, with Chapple starting from scratch, will also be interesting events, the rest of the field consisting of four stars now racing in the East.

Entries for Piping Rock Races.

North Shore Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Flying Fairy, 130 pounds; Spring Board, 146; Bearded Lady, 100; Chasse, 106; Bergamot, 100; Johnny, 116; Lad of Langden, 118; Lily Orme, 108; Fred Essen, 108; Scotch Laddie, 104; Bellmaster, 110; Corsepala, 118; Mr. Specs, 125, and Former, 108.

Piping Rock Subscription Serial handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Knick Knack, 100 pounds; Virginia Lass, 110; Aurora, 100; Lokomia, 95; Bergamot, 96; Lily Orme, 103; Andes, 120; Armament, 110; Election Bet, 138; Delegata, 119, and Rose, 104. Also eligible: Babiss, 106; Golden Prime, 106; Sandow, 100; Piping Hot, 110; Cagliostro, 103; Arrington, 116; Peg o' My Heart, 103; Bombay, 98; Some Kid, 120; Burgrave, 93; Optimist, 100, and Overyonda II., 98.

Harbor Hill Cup, Steeplechase, for three-year-olds; about two miles. Single Stick, 132 pounds; Devoter, 132; Indian Arrow, 137; Cagliostro, 137; Collector, 142; Baltimore, 133; Meshach, 132; Cawvina, 132; Chanadero, 142; Duty, 132; Soudan, 132; Undercover, 132; Kehtoh, 137; Bayhead, 132; Bellmaster, 135, and David, Jr., 132. Also eligible to start: Arrington, 132; Spokes II., 132; Maxim's Choice, 135; F. A. Stone, 132; March Court, 132; Rhoodia, 132; Darbishire, 135; Robert Oliver, 132; Gregg, 132; Captain Jacobs, 132, and Applauder, 132.

Brookville Plate, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one and a quarter miles. Cloud, 164 pounds; Scotch Laddie, 152; Spearhead, 142; Flying Fairy, 170; Corsepala, 153; Fred Essen, 136; Lad of Langden, 143, and Bergamot, 120.

Brook Champion Steeplechase Trophy, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Ben Cabell, 128 pounds; Gold Plate, 152; Meadow Lark, 138; Himation, 138; Timber Wolf, 140; Swish, 134; Footlights, 152; The Evader, 150; Sand Hog, 136; Waldahi, 150, and Cherry Malotte, 150.

Deerpark Plate, handicap, for hacks and hunters; about one mile and a furlong. Lampblack, 147 pounds; Scotch Laddie, 160; Quicksands, 140; Cheetah, 140; Cloud, 176; Cherry Malotte, 160; Willing, 150; Former, 138, and Day Ball, 138.

SEVENTY WOMEN WIELD GOLF CLUBS

Mrs. W. J. Faith Wins Highest Honors in One-Day Tournament at Montclair.

Seventy women, forming one of the largest fields of the season, teed up yesterday in the one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association over the links of the Montclair Golf Club. For the second time in two weeks Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl won the gross prize, going around in 85 and recording one of the lowest rounds ever made by a woman at Montclair. Mrs. L. L. Blake of Cranford captured the net award with a card of 91—10—81.

Following the medal handicap there was a putting competition over the practice course, three times around being required. Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner of Essex County was returned the winner, taking 52 putts for the twenty-seven holes. Second prize went to Mrs. T. H. Thomas of Hackensack for 54 putts. The next tournament of this kind will be held at Wykagyl, near New Rochelle, on Tuesday.

The scores yesterday follow:

Name and Club.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford	91	10	81
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl	85	3	82
Mrs. C. L. Greghall, Hollywood	89	5	84
Mrs. Henry Wallace, Glen Ridge	104	20	84
Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County	90	5	85
Miss Margaret Johnstone, Glen Ridge	100	14	86
Mrs. W. L. Righter, Plainfield	109	22	87
Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair	94	7	87
Miss K. Hartshorne, Hackensack	106	18	88
Miss Agnes Allaire, Fox Hills	113	25	88
Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale	95	6	89
Miss P. Spencer, Glen Ridge	109	20	89
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	91	3	88
Mrs. J. W. Purbrug, Jr., Montclair	99	10	89
Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Forest Hill	112	25	89
Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill	99	10	89
Mrs T. H. Thomas, Hackensack	97	9	88
Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, Forest Hill	102	10	92
Mrs. W. B. Brenner, Montclair	101	9	92
Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley	111	18	93
Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge	103	10	93
Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge	108	10	98
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford	101	7	94
Miss F. M. Harrison, Montclair	106	12	94
Mrs. W. H. Loftus, Montclair	114	20	94
Mrs. W. A. Holman, Hackensack	111	18	93
Miss G. E. Lintott, Forest Hill	106	14	92
Mrs. H. E. Manvel, Westfield	107	12	95
Miss M. Van Boskerck, Plainfield	105	10	95
Mrs. T. S. Rowland, Plainfield	112	16	96
Mrs. A. H. Mottlach, Montclair	106	10	96
Mrs. R. E. Kipp, Yountakah	112	16	96
Mrs. S. C. Wetherill, Cranford	106	10	96
Mrs. H. W. Ely, Scarsdale	115	18	97
Mrs. A. C. Drown, Forest Hill	113	15	98
Mrs. P. G. Arden, Yountakah	114	16	98
Mrs. N. Nielson, Hackensack	107	8	99
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack	106	7	99
Mrs. J. Magee, Essex County	108	9	99
Mrs. E. S. Mitchell, Glen Ridge	109	10	99
Mrs. H. S. Avery, Plainfield	113	14	99
Miss Grace Smith, Montclair	126	26	100
Mrs. E. J. Meeker, Yountakah	125	25	100
Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair	115	15	100
Mrs. G. B. Tyler, Upper Montclair	120	20	100
Mrs. A. M. Collins, Upper Montclair	118	18	100
Miss H. Gardiner, Westfield	120	18	102
Miss Beatrice Hodges, Plainfield	113	10	103
Mrs. L. Rose, Yountakah	127	23	104
Mrs. E. Wilder, Montclair	125	20	105
Mrs. Frank Tait, Montclair	129	23	106
Mrs. Lester Keteham, Upper Hills	119	13	106
Mrs. F. F. Young, Wykagyl	119	14	105
Mrs. Thomas Travis, Montclair	114	10	104
Miss Julia Bright, Essex Co.	131	25	106
Mrs. D. Smyth, Montclair	131	25	106
Miss H. Harmon, Yountakah	129	20	109
Mrs. M. A. Nolland, Montclair	139	16	123

CHURCH A. L. MEETING.

Plans for Winter Season in Many Athletic Events Put Under Way.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Church Athletic League for the ensuing year was held last night at the Xavier Club, West Fourteenth Street, with ten of the twelve clubs in the organization represented.

Fred J. V. Delaney of the Xavier Club and President of the league in 1909 and 1910 was again elected President. A. B. Hines of the Madison Square Men's Club was elected Vice President and E. S. Bettelheim, St. Agnes's A. A., Treasurer since 1910, was selected to fill the joint office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Following the election of officers several matters pertaining to the activities for the coming Winter season came up for discussion and received favorable attention. Basket ball, billiards and pool, cross-country running, and indoor games of the league were all discussed at length, and plans were formulated for elaborate schedules in all these branches of sport.

The matter of selecting a date and place for the annual indoor games of the league was held over for further discussion. The annual cross-country run will be staged one week from the beginning of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. junior and senior events. The date was set for Nov. 17, and the distance will be one circuit of the Van Cortlandt Park course. This will make the event three miles instead of the customary six miles. This was done in order to give the younger and less seasoned harriers a fair chance, and in the hope of bringing out a representative field.

John J. Dieman, St. Bartholomew's Club, was appointed Chairman of the billiard and pool tournament. Plans for the competition will be formulated later.

It was decided to have two—120 and 135 pounds—weight classes in the basket ball tourney. Eight teams will be represented in the schedule and will play a home-and-home series, the gate receipts going to the home club. Individual medals will be awarded the members of the winning teams in each class, and silver cups as point trophies will be donated the winning clubs.

Practice road runs between clubs of the league will be inaugurated for the season on Oct. 18, starting from the Holy Cross Lyceum, 321 West Forty-third Street, at 3 P. M.

Small Clubs' Games Today.

More than three hundred athletes will compete in the championship track and field games, closed to the small clubs, to be held at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Many title holders are members of the minor athletic clubs, who should furnish some good competition. The games will witness the return to the cinder path of Robert J. Cloughen, the former Irish-American Athletic Club runner, who now holds a number of world's records in the sprints. Other prominent athletes who will compete are Harry J. Smith, Lewis Scott, Jim Duncan, William Weber, Sydney Leslie, Jim Dolan, Edward Jones, H. M. Martin, and several other champions. The Smart Set Athletic Club of Brooklyn has the largest representation, with 32 men; while the Bronx Church House has 28; Long Island Athletic Club, 25; Knights of Saint Antony, 20, and the New Haven Athletic Association of New Haven, Conn., 20.

TO PLAY TENNIS FINALS.

Season Will Close Today with West Side Club Championship.

The tennis season for 1914 will practically close this afternoon with the final rounds in women's singles and doubles championships of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. In Class A singles championship Mrs. E. M. Barnes will play Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver. The former won her match against Mrs. Robert Le Roy in the semi-finals yesterday in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3.

In Class B Mrs. Voss won from Mrs. Hunting Worth after three hard fought sets. The match was started on Thursday, when each contestant won a set at 6—4. Mrs. Voss had little trouble in winning the third and deciding set and carrying off the Class B title.

The third round of the women's doubles went to Mrs. Robert A. Pope and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, who defeated Miss Gauthey and Miss White. The latter put up a spirited defense, but their opponents showed superior quality in court work and won out in three sets. Mrs. Pope and Miss Della Torre will play Miss May Bullin and Miss Florence Bullin this morning, and the winner will face Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. T. Cassebeer for the club championship. The summary:

Women's Doubles—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Robert Pope and Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Gauthey and Miss White, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Class A Singles—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. E. M. Barnes defeated Mrs. R. La Roy, 6—4, 6—3.

Class B Singles—Final Round—Mrs. Voss defeated Mrs. Hunting Worth, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

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	Agate Lines
TIMES	124,555
2d Newspaper	111,911
3d "	78,490
4th "	53,514
5th "	14,426
6th "	11,183
7th "	10,282

The Times's lead over second daily newspaper was 12,644 agate lines, as compared to a lead of 4,919 agate lines in August.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1914.

TWO-FACED LEGISLATION.

According to the debate in the Senate, the Clayton Omnibus Trust bill marks the surrender of the Administration to "big business." According to the debate in the House, the same bill is only the capstone of the series which hinders prosperity by its threats against big business. Senator BRISTOW found in the bill proof that "the President has surrendered his "Administration to the sinister influ- "ences in this Republic" by becoming "abjectly subservient to Wall Street "influences." But that is a mere trivfality compared to Senator WEEKS's disclosure that the Abou Ben Adhem of reformers—the reference necessarily is to Mr. BRANDEIS—drafted the scheme of business of the trust specifically aimed at in one clause of the bill. In the words of Representative MANN, this is a time to encourage enterprise and investment, in order that we may avail ourselves of the opportunity to take possession of the trade opportunities which are sacrificed by the nations at war.

But, instead of rising to the occasion and encouraging enterprise, we are doing everything we can to threaten and demoralize trade and to hold the fear of the penitentiary over the heads of men who might invest. The country today is in a condition of fear. This condition is largely the result of threats of legislation.

Where lies the truth? The best answer is to be found in the testimony of the men who conduct great enterprises. On the same day that this bill is passed Mr. ELLIOTT of the New Haven Railroad enumerates ten items which together cost his company "a "loss greater than the annual interest "on the cost of all outside properties "acquired." The acquisition of these outside properties is the chief charge in the complaint that the company was wrecked in the interest of insiders, and yet a greater loss was caused by Governmental action in increase of taxes, in underpayments for services rendered to Government, in employment of unnecessary labor, in increases of wages above fair payment, and other matters beyond the control of the company. This week the Atchison Railway's President has made the same complaint of the rigor of regulation which makes profit impossible. There are reports this week of the prosecution of men who "fix" prices—which there is no way of compelling anybody to pay—and yet it is at the same time proposed to embody the principle of fixing prices in the new Constitution for this State.

The clue through this confusion seems to be the idea that it is right to do by law what it is wrong to do by agreement, or by "conspiracy in restraint of trade." Yet all experience shows that law is the worst regulator of trade, apart from trade conduct. We have just seen regulation by law prevent the raising of railway rates when it ought to have been done, and it is about to allow the raising of rates when other prices are falling. There are not two rules of conduct, one for bad times and one for good times. But the rules of trade, apart from conduct, do vary with conditions, and ought to. The intent of this "triumph of law" is no doubt good. It is designed to produce results which are described in the most glowing terms. But nobody can guarantee that the promise will be fulfilled. It imposes standards of conduct which are not those of trade, and makes immutable matters of business expediency and discretion which may be good at one time and bad at another, and which should be judged according to the conditions of the case and the time. It establishes a statutory morality, and substitutes it for the custom of good merchants and the findings of a jury of a business man's peers. It is this element which makes it disturbing to trade and enterprise. No man can proceed in confidence that it is lawful to do what good conscience and good custom approve, and what a jury will not punish. A man must ask his lawyer, and the lawyer must be guided by a phrase of a complicated statute which has never been interpreted. In the alternative a man must ask a bureau at Washington what is lawful, and get a reply at the bureau's convenience. After which the bureau's decision is liable to the interpretation of the courts. Certainly this is not the way to stimulate enterprise, or to make the law clear to the law-abiding. Law of this sort is the kind that men seek to avoid, and avoid without reproach. The law starts without prestige, and has a difficult way to make to the esteem of the men upon whom the country's prosperity depends.

REGISTER TODAY.

This is the second day of registration. It is the part of wisdom to take advantage of it and not wait until next week. The man who puts it off is in danger of finding that business, illness, or absence from the city may prevent him from registering in the second week. He who really desires to take part in the coming election should register today.

THE UNITED DEMOCRACY.

It must be a source of pleasure to Gov. GLYNN to find his party united behind him as it seldom has been. It is nearly two weeks since his nomination, and if there is a sign of dissatisfaction anywhere it has escaped observation. It is not merely that the party leaders are supporting him and that nobody has bolted; men of weight and standing in the party who have often found themselves unable to take an active part in its campaigns for one reason or another—frequently from discontent with its nominees—have come forward at once to announce their hearty adhesion to the ticket. Men who have taken a prominent part in opposing the party management and who opposed him for renomination have announced their intention to be active in the campaign.

It means something when men like FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON and FREDERIC R. COUDERT give evidence of such enthusiastic interest in the Governor's candidacy and such a desire to help in his election. Nor is it less pleasing to see that the men who led the movement against him before his nomination, Secretary MCADOO, STUART G. GIBBONEY, and Collector MALONE, have not confined themselves to perfunctory congratulations, but have come forward instantly with offers to aid in the campaign. The attitude of the Administration, which was reported as cool toward the Governor before the primaries, is sufficiently indicated in Secretary BRYAN's announcement of his intention to appear on the stump in Albany next Tuesday.

All factions are united, and there is nothing lukewarm about the support they are giving to the ticket. The activity of men who have often found that they could not feel any strong desire for Democratic success is a healthy sign. On the Republican side a very different picture is presented; the soreness between the factions did not begin with the primary fight or end there, and the Progressives are unreconciled and bitter. If there is anything in the signs, the united and confident Democracy ought to have an easy victory over the quarreling and disgruntled factions of the opposition.

JUDGES AND JUSTICE LACKING.

Inasmuch as $17,500 a year is the salary which each Judge of this city's Court of General Sessions gets, it does seem rather hard that innocent persons unjustly accused of crime should be compelled to languish in the Tombs during the hot Summer months in order that the Judges may have long vacations. The case of a young woman just acquitted after being held in the hot and overcrowded prison for two months and seventeen days under a most disgraceful charge is only one of many cases of like injustice. The trial lists have been choked, prisoners and their lawyers have been begging for a fair examination of their cases, and the highly paid Judges of the Supreme Court and General Sessions have adhered to their programme of sitting but nine months of the year. The World has estimated that the few Judges who have appeared at all during the Summer months held such short sessions that they got the equivalent of $20 an hour for their services.

Now they are trying strenuously to reduce the swollen calendar. Counsel can largely prevent the hasty trial of cases, but redress of injuries inflicted by delay will be difficult. This is a matter of concern to every one in the city, who may not only be helping to pay the large salaries of the Judges, but may at any time find himself contributing his liberty and health to the cause of the Judges' ease.

FREAKISH CENSORSHIP.

The British censorship of press dispatches, and especially of dispatches prepared for transmission by cable to American newspapers, seems to be governed by no intelligible code of rules, but to depend largely on the personal whims of the censors, perhaps occasionally on the state of a censor's digestion. A dispatch from Berlin which was forwarded to the United States, by way of Amsterdam and London, announced the arrival at Marseilles of the East Indian troops for service with the British. This was severely treated by the London censors. Why? The only object in withholding that information would be to keep it from Germany. But the news came from Germany.

A French newspaper recently said, as indeed others had already said, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the aim of the censors seems to be to keep the movements of the Allies a secret from all but the Germans. Of course, the Germans lack no needful information concerning their enemies. The British censors frequently countenance the publication in London newspapers of reports which they will not permit American correspondents to send by cable to this country. The New York World protests, forcibly and with justification, against the British censorship of news from Germany designed not for English publication, but for transmission to this country. All American newspaper men and the American public as well support The World's position in this matter.

The attitude of the British Government in regard to the censoring of news may have a tendency to create a belief that the Germans have been really more successful in their operations in France than the censored news we have received thus far has indicated. Continuation of the censorship, in the manner lately followed, seems to be the height of unwisdom in the circumstances. No American newspaper desires to print military news when its publication would imperil the success of any operations. The censorship of news of that kind is an accompaniment of every war. But the present censorship in London deals with matters which might as well be printed, so far as the effect of the publication on any operations is concerned. If the British censorship was established to influence public opinion in the United States, it is well that the British Government should be made to understand that the time has come when the effect of its meddling is not likely to be beneficial, that is if Great Britain cares as much for public opinion in this country as its newspapers say. German reports intended for the United States should be forwarded. We are capable of interpreting them for ourselves.

"SAD MISAPPREHENSION."

The disappointed investor is a frequent cause of trouble and litigation. Every buyer of securities hopes for profit—otherwise there would be no market for bonds and stocks. Human experience abundantly proves that profit does not invariably accrue, yet when loss comes the investor is very apt to feel that somebody is to blame, although conditions quite beyond control, not actual fault, are a very common cause of the investor's disappointment. In the action brought by a shareholder of the National Nassau Bank, now in voluntary liquidation, against Mr. EDWARD EARL, the former President of the bank, charges have been made, we judge without due consideration, which Mr. EARL not only emphatically denies, but which could not very well be true unless we assume that the Banking Department—the Nassau was until recently a State Bank—and the banking examiners have altogether failed to do their duty. Mr. EARL's standing in the banking community, his personal character and the record of his years of service in the bank of which he became President, stand as a strong defense against any and all allegations of this nature.

In the letter which we published yesterday Mr. CHARLES L. BECK declares that the charges made in the complaint are in reality "a direct stab "at and inconceivable slander upon "the Superintendent of Banks of the "State of New York, the Banking "Department in general, as well as "the banking examiners and every- "body connected with this depart- "ment at Washington, Albany and "New York City." Mr. BECK, who has known Mr. EARL for over twenty years, bears testimony to his straightforwardness and capacity, and expresses the opinion that "such "charges must be the creations of a "man laboring under sad misappre- "hension." The answer to the allegations, which Mr. EARL's counsel is preparing, will embody absolute denial of these charges of misconduct, and certainly Mr. EARL's career as a banker justifies every presumption that they will prove to be quite unfounded.

BOOKS OF THE AUTUMN.

The Autumn Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW to be published with THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow will show that the upheaval in Europe, which has affected literature as it has affected all the arts and industries, has not as yet seriously disarranged the plans of the American publishing houses. In fact, our publishers and booksellers alike are looking to the future confidently and cheerfully. They have been expeditious in adding to their lists books which will be in demand because of the European war. In the special list of 500 new books which is, as usual, the most noteworthy feature of this number, there are more than fifty titles thus classified. These include books on the armies and navies of the warring nations, treatises on modern warfare, studies of the political and economic conditions which led to the outbreak, and many others which the student of history will treasure and the general public will eagerly buy for the sake of the information they contain.

The book list is equally rich in all other departments, while the official announcements of the publishers indicate no faltering of spirit. It is believed with good reason that, with the scarcity of imported toys and the lack in the markets of many articles generally sought as Christmas gifts, books will be more largely in demand than ever before for presents in the coming holiday season. The enterprise exhibited by the publishing trade this Autumn indicates that the supply will be equal to the demand.

Among the many illuminative reviews in this Autumn Book Number that of Gen. FRIEDRICH VON BERNHARDI's new work, "How Germany Makes War," will doubtless attract the most attention because of its intrinsic interest and news value. Gen. VON BERNHARDI has been the man of the hour in the literary field. His "Germany and the Next War" has been in great demand since Aug. 1, while his new book will be found to possess the same qualities and to be equally readable and provocative of argument.

The winning of the first game in the world's series by Boston's baseball men makes the struggle for the pennant the more interesting. Expert judges of the pastime had felt that such a score as 7 to 1 in favor of the Braves was quite impossible. The faltering faith of Boston in its own team will now be strengthened. But Philadelphia ought not to show so much pessimism about the Athletics' chances. Shall a team be without honor save among the prophets of a hostile city?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

Fire is to the buildings of a town, big or little, just about what disease is to the bodies of its inhabitants—an ill to be cured, endured, or prevented, according to the amount of care and intelligence used in dealing with it. And, as in medicine, so now in the campaign against conflagrations, more and more minds are turning away from cure and toward prevention as the task most worthy of attention—not, of course, the only task to be performed, but the task that best rewards performance.

We have been proud, and with reason, here in the United States, of our Fire Departments, of the efficiency and courage of the men who have made the extinguishing of fires a profession and almost an art. Excellent as has been their record, however, our annual lists of fire losses have pictured a calamity only less appalling than war, and this has constituted a drain upon the national resources that has not, except as regards individuals, been in the slightest degree mitigated by insurance.

One is almost tempted to say that we have suffered from the skill of our firemen, for had they been less often successful in putting out the fires we start we might have been forced before this day, so humiliatingly late, to give serious attention to the causes of fires and the abolition and minimizing of them. For the present awakening to the need of fire prevention and its possibility we are deeply indebted to men like Commissioner ADAMSON and his predecessor, Commissioner JOHNSON, and it is highly commendable that, in the ceremonies and displays that marked yesterday, an earnest and effective effort was made to bring home to the popular mind, not the fact that New York has a magnificent body of fire-fighters, maintained and equipped at vast expense, but the other fact that a great majority of our fires are clearly in the "preventable" class and that in a strict analysis practically all the rest could be put there.

We laugh at foreign fire companies, or at least at their apparatus, but it is creditable to those countries that, with nothing better than the often inferior tools their firemen use, their fire losses are much lower than ours. They do not put out fires as well as we do, but they do not have as many fires to put out because they build better and are more careful.

Of All Wars This One Best Reported.

"No other war," declares a writer in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, "was ever so carefully reported as the present one, and never did the outside world know with such approximate truth the essential facts as they occur."

While realizing that it would not be an easy matter to prove that statement in court, all the probabilities are on its side, and if "the United States" had been substituted for "the outside world," as the maker of the statement presumably would have done had he spoken right out, the justice of his claim would have been beyond reasonable question.

No other war of a magnitude approaching that of this one has been fought since the means of rapid communication now in use came into being, and in none other did the combatants feel it anything like as necessary or desirable to win neutral sympathy—again the meaning is United States—by presenting the respective "cases," as seen by each, fully and clearly.

Of course the presentations differ widely in the interpretation of the same data, but that is no more confusing than is the like difference confronting the Judge on the bench and the jury in the box at every trial. We have heard all the evidence and listened to the pleas of the opposing counsel. Even when the contradictions have been absolute, as has been that in regard to the result of the battle of Augustowo, we can decide the question for ourselves from the subsequent movements of the two forces.

British Sportsmen's Battalion.

If the peculiar satisfaction which colored the dispatch from London which told yesterday about the formation of "the famous Sportsmen's Battalion" was due to the addition to England's fighting force of some men likely to be particularly efficient, the satisfaction was natural and beyond criticism. One glimpsed in it, however, something else—a feeling of special gratitude that these rich, titled, and variously distinguished persons should have exposed themselves to hardship and peril, in the time of their country's need, just like common folk.

And any manifestation of that feeling is more than a little provocative of irritation in the mind of a distant observer. Who should enlist, and first, not late or last, if not these representatives of the classes in one or another way "privileged"? Had they not done so it would, indeed, have been highly discreditable to them, but that they did deserves no more praise than any other cheerful performance of an obvious duty or any other payment of an honest debt when due.

Cost and Causes of Colds.

Some interesting and impressive information in regard to "colds," collected some time ago for the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee for the Prevention of Disease, is presented anew by American Medicine as worthy of more attention, professional and popular, than it has yet received.

The investigation made revealed that colds are by no means the trivial affliction for which they commonly pass. A full half of us, it seems, have one cold every six months, and the startling assertion is made that a fifth of the population is all the time thus withdrawn from work. Of 568 individuals observed, the average loss of time was over six days in each half year, and the average money loss over $21, making, without counting expenditures for medical treatment or an additional loss estimated at $8 from decreased energy when not "laid up," a total of $12,105 for this little group.

These are Bostonian statistics, and perhaps Bostonian weather has something to do with the magnitude of the figures. Probably they wouldn't be much less for New York or anywhere else except in that specially favored part of the country which advertises its "glorious climate" so competently as not to need the help of mention here.

The Boston investigators, less fortunate than the quacks, found no sure cure for colds, but said that much could be done in the way of prevention. Along that line they advised better working conditions, pure air, and better ventilation, good nourishment for everybody, general hygiene, and proper clothes, with the isolation of people suffering from colds of the infectious sort.

All of this sounds like excellent advice, but, as so often happens, it is easier to give than to take.

GOV. GLYNN'S EXPERIENCE.

Frederic R. Coudert Says It Entitles Him to Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that even the overshadowing interest of the great European war will not make the New York public forget the imperative necessity for good government in this State.

The State Government, as the City Government, comes closer to us than the Federal Government, and in these days of financial stress and of general depression we cannot afford to make any mistake in the choice of our Executive. We need a careful, sound, trained administrator. A phrasemaker or a demagogue would be injurious; a merely brilliant or intelligent man, without administrative aptitude or experience, useless—perhaps detrimental.

Gov. Glynn has had great and useful experience. As Governor he has shown remarkable ability for financial analysis and reconstruction. He understands the finances of the State as a good business man understands the financial situation in his factory or his office. In addition he has proved without ostentation or oratory that he desired to administer the Government justly and fairly. These things alone would entitle him to election. Also, his services to the State as Controller and his mastery of its intricate finance have peculiarly qualified him to continue to serve the State. This is a time when care and economy are the dominant issues, and where the burden of taxation must be lightened on a people already overburdened and suffering from a business distress which threatens to be of long duration.

It is, moreover, of the utmost importance that the great parties should be led by strong and just men. Gov. Glynn has shown force and intelligence in himself assuming the leadership of the party. As Governor and as leader of the party he is in a doubly responsible position. He cannot and certainly will not endeavor to avoid responsibility by placing it upon the shoulders of an organization leader.

The Democratic Party is united and well led. It is working harmoniously with the National Administration. Not only all Democrats but all disinterested citizens should, it seems to me, cast their ballot for Gov. Glynn.

The Republican Party is disrupted by faction, has no administrative policy, and has a bad record for extravagance. While its candidate is a capable and able lawyer and an upright man, he has not as yet proved any qualifications for the great administrative and executive position for which he has been nominated. While it is possible that he might develop them under experience and necessity, it would be a needless experiment for the voters to make.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT.
New York, Oct. 8, 1914.

ART NOTES.

First Exhibition of the Season at the Montross Galleries.

There are not to be rebels or regulars this season. Every one will fight for American art. It will be hard fighting, but merely to be an artist presupposes courage and energy. The dealers also are squaring their shoulders and saying that it must be made an interesting season "in spite of everything," which means, of course, in spite of the war.

The first exhibition of the season at the Montross Galleries is thoroughly in harmony with the plucky spirit animating the isolated American world given the difficult task of waiting and looking on. Many of the exhibitors are young men and all have youth of spirit. The galleries flame with color rivaling the autumnal banks of the Hudson. "In the Woods," by E. Ambrose Webster, is the most vivid landscape on the walls, and the most vivid seen on any walls for many a long year. One remembers the wood scenes of the earlier generation, those rows of trees with sunlight shimmering through them and placid shadows.

Mr. Webster enters this charmed circle with snow on his boots, stamping. Immediately one feels the sharp tingle of Winter air, sees the blinding splendor of sunlit snow, is made aware of weather and temperature through light and color that have not a word to say of pigment or method. It takes a most accomplished painter to employ such pure full hues without suggesting tube and palette. It is a beautiful and inspiriting picture much finer than its companion, "Up the Hill."

Jonas Lie has a picture, "The Hilltop," of trees blowing in the wind. If one chanced to recall an early painting by this artist of a somewhat similar theme, a little tree on a hilltop blown and bufeted, with its leaves flying, it is possible to measure his great advance in richness of color and sense of pattern. D. Putnam Brinley in "The Fairy Port" has grown muscular without losing the delicacy of his vision. He has drawn a tree branch, Japanese fashion, across his composition, and uses a strong outline, filling it in with bright pale tints, somewhat as William Blake did in his water colors. There is true vitality in his color.

Elmer MacRae also has gained in the kind of strength expressed rather by reticence than ebullience. His "Flower Patterns" are full of the spirit of growth, in spite of a carefully planned conventionalization, and the color slips in and out in a charming, intricate little dance with the line. The work is a legitimate outcome of the very lovely but much less personal versions of flowers which the artist was once in the habit of drawing in color on Japanese paper.

Van Dearing Perrine has changed his style of late years and indulges in Monticelli visions of blue and gold. But there is something the matter with the child's figure in the canvas called "Up in the Swing." Part of it is phantasy and part phantom. It doesn't matter at all that you see no detail, but what you do see should not suggest distortion if the object is to give pleasure to a healthy mind.

Rolston Keeler's "The Old Porch" has a quality like that of ancient jewelery, a patina that enhances the beauty of the color. Edward Hopper is decorative in an obvious way with his "Road in Maine," which contains some excellent rock drawing; James Preston keeps his intimate touch unimpaired; Alexander Schilling is pensive in his "Lowlands," the one pensive spirit in the group; Arthur Daw has a Grand Cañon landscape of splendid color, but on a scale too large for the gallery; Hugo Ballin has got out of his studio into the fields and paints a fine landscape background for his Bacchanal.

There are several other landscape subjects and some notable things by the figure painters which must be left for a later notice. The exhibition as a whole is a challenge to the public to visit the art galleries loyally, with confidence in the character of their offerings. It will last through October.

POOR WATER SERVICE.

Washington Heights Residents Complain of Low Pressure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are a number of residences and five-story apartments on Amsterdam Avenue in the region of 155th Street in which for days at a time no water can be obtained on the upper stories, and in which tanks placed on the roofs received no water at all between Sept. 27 and Oct. 4. This is not due to shortage of water, but to shortage of pressure, which could have been remedied last year by the expenditure of $25,000 upon additional pumping apparatus and repairs required at the high-pressure pumping station at Highbridge.

This amount was denied by the Board of Estimate, in spite of the request of the Department of Water Supply, which is still pigeon-holed, although a special Board of Engineers appointed by the Board of Estimate has recommended that these necessary requirements shall be provided. In their absence, in case of a fire in the upper part of Washington Heights, a supply of only twenty minutes' duration can be provided from the water tower at Highbridge.

This dangerous and inconvenient condition is one of the methods of saving money in small matters, while wasting it upon extravagant and unnecessary repaving, such as that now proceeding in Edgecombe Avenue, Audubon Avenue, and other streets in Washington Heights, on which hundreds of thousands of public moneys are being thrown away to no purpose.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON,
Secretary Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association.
New York, Oct. 4, 1914.

WHEN A TRUCE COMES IN THIS WAR.

A Representative Englishman's Idea of What Should Be Done If Germany Admits Defeat.

ARNOLD BENNETT IN THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.

When peace is seriously desired in any quarter, the questions to be discussed by the plenipotentiaries will fall into three groups:

1. Those which affect all Europe.
2. Those which chiefly affect Western Europe.
3. Those which chiefly affect Eastern Europe.

The first group is, of course, the most important, both practically and sentimentally. And the main question in it is the question of Belgium. The original cause of the war was Germany's deliberate and advertised bellicosity, and it might be thought that the first aim of peace would be by some means to extinguish that bellicosity. But relative values may change during the progress of a war, and the question of Belgium—which means the question of the sanction of international pledges—now stands higher in the general view than the question of disarmament. Germany has outraged the public law of Europe, and she has followed up her outrage with a series of the most cowardly and wanton crimes. She ought to pay, and she ought to apologize. Only by German payment and German apology can international law be vindicated. Germany should pay a sum large enough to do everything that money can do towards the re-establishment of Belgium's well-being. I have no competence to suggest the amount of the indemnity. A hundred million pounds does not appear to me too large.

Then the apology. It may be asked: Why an apology? Would not an apology be implied in the payment of an indemnity?

It is undeniable that Germany is now directed by hysteric stupidity wielding a bludgeon. Granted, if you will, that half the nation is at heart against the stupidity and the bludgeon. So much the worse for the half. Citizens who have not had the wit to get rid of the Prussian Franchise law must accept all the consequences of their political ineffectiveness. The peacemakers will not be able to divide Germany into two halves.

For Potsdam a first-rate spectacular effect is needed, and that effect would best be produced by a German national apology carried by a diplomatic mission with ceremony to Brussels and published in all German official papers, and emphasized by a procession of Belgian troops down Unter den Linden. This visible abasement of German arms in front of the Socialists of Berlin would be an invaluable aid to the breaking of military tyranny in Prussia.

So much for the Belgium question and the sanction of international pledges. The other question affecting the whole of Europe is the hope of a universal limitation of armaments. But there is a particular question, touching France, which in practice would come before that. I mean Alsace-Lorraine. Unless Germany conquers Europe, Alsace-Lorraine should be restored to France. A profound national sentiment, to which all conceivable considerations of expediency or ultimate advantage are unimportant, demands imperatively the return of the plunder. And in the councils of the Allies, either alone or with German representatives, the attitude of French diplomacy would be: "Is it clear about Alsace-Lorraine? If so, we may proceed. If not, it's no use going any further."

We now come to armaments. I have seen it suggested that the destruction of Essen, Wilhelmshaven, and Heligoland ought to be a condition of peace with Germany. Certainly the disappearance of these phenomena would be a gain to the world. So would the disappearance of Rosyth and Toulon. It seems to me, however, very improbable that their destruction or dismantling by international command would occur after hostilities have ceased, or could usefully so occur. If the French Army on its way to Berlin can treat the Krupp factory as the German Army on its way to Paris treated Rheims Cathedral, well and good! In fact, most excellent! And if the British Navy can somehow emasculate Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland I shall not complain that its behavior has been purely doctrinaire. But otherwise I see nothing practical in the Essen-Wilhelmshaven-Heligoland suggestion. Nor in the project for dethroning the Kaiser and sending him and his eldest son to settle their differences in St. Helena! The Kaiser—happily—is not a Napoleon, nor has he yet himself accomplished anything big enough or base enough to merit Napoleon's fate. Any dethroning that may enliven the gray monotony of the post-bellum era at Potsdam should and will be done by the German soldiers themselves. Even in international politics it is futile to try to meddle in other people's private affairs.

Disarmament in Germany can be achieved by the exercise of one principle, and one principle only. That principle is the principle of mutuality. A scheme in which every nation will proportionately share should be presented to Germany, and she should be respectfully but quite firmly asked to participate in it. There would be no sense in saying to Germany: "You must disarm." The magic words would be: "We are going to disarm, and so are you, whether you want to or not." As to the procedure of disarmament—whether it shall be slow or fast, whether it shall include destruction or be content with mere omission to renew, how the proportions shall be decided, who shall give the signal to begin—here are matters which I am without skill or desire to discuss. All I know about them is that they are horribly complicated, unprecedentedly difficult, and bursting with danger; and that they will strain the wisdom, patience, and ingenuity of the negotiators to the very utmost.

Compared to disarmament, all remaining questions whatsoever affecting peace are simple and secondary. Indemnities for France or Russia, or both, a Polish kingdom, a Balkan United States, the precise number of nations into which Austria-Hungary is to be shattered, the ownership of the east coast of the Adriatic, even the reparation of the infamy by which Denmark was robbed of Schleswig-Holstein—what are these but favorable ground for the art of compromise? The vital points, at any rate for us Westerners, are only three: Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, and disarmament. . . . Stay, there is another. It is vital to Great Britain's reputation that she should accept nothing—neither indemnity, nor colonies; not a single pound, not a single square mile.

Many persons, I gather, find it hard to believe that Prussia will ever admit that she is beaten or consent to her own humiliation. Naturally her conduct will depend upon the degree to which she is beaten. She has admitted defeat and swallowed the leek before, though it is a long time ago. Meanwhile she has forgotten, and her opponents seem to have forgotten also, that though her name is Prussia, she is subject to the limitations of the human race. Out of her prodigious score off little Denmark, her thrashing of Austria—a country which never wins a war—and her victory over France, there grew a legend that Prussia, and therefore Germany, was not as other nations. This legend is contrary to fact. Every nation must yield to force—here, indeed, is Germany's contribution to our common knowledge.

If, in July, 1870, it had been prophesied that France would give up Alsace-Lorraine and pay two hundred millions to get rid of a foreign army of occupation, France would have protested that she would fight to the last man and to the last franc first. But nations don't do these things. If Germany won the present war and fulfilled her dream of establishing an army in this island, we should yield, and we should submit to her terms, we who have never been beaten save by our own colonies—that is a scientific certainty. And Germany's terms would not be amusing; in their terribleness they would outrun our poor Anglo-Saxon imagination. Similarly, if Germany is beaten, she will bow the head, and to precisely the extent to which she is walloped. We need not worry about that. Were she recalcitrant we need not even murmur in her ear: "What would *you* have extorted, if you'd won?" A gesture of the still uplifted sword would suffice to convince her that facts are facts.

Assuming that the tide turns not again, the chances of a thorough, workmanlike common sense peace can only be imperiled by one thing—the deep desire of France and of Belgium for repose and recuperation. We in England do not know what war is. We have not lived in hell. Our plains have not been devastated, nor our women and children shot, nor our ears deafened by the boom of cannon, nor our cathedrals shelled, nor our land turned into a vast and bloody hospital; and we have not experienced the appalling terror and shame of the foe's absolute dominion in our streets and lanes. We have suffered; we shall suffer; but our suffering is nought and less than nought weighed against the suffering on the Continent. Why, in the midst of a war of unparalleled horror, we grumble if a train is late! We can talk calmly of fighting Germany to a standstill, even if the job takes two years, and it behooves us to talk so, and to prepare for the task; and for myself I am convinced that we could make good the word. But France and Belgium will not use that tone, if Russia does. Once the German armies are across the frontiers, the instinctive pressure in favor of peace would be enormous, and considerations of the distant future, of the welfare of our descendants and the progress of mankind, would count little in the scale. In that moment, if it happily comes, our part and Russia's would be to sustain and encourage and salve the supreme victims of fate. A tremendous factor in our favor would be the exhaustion of Germany; and the measure of our power and of the fear we inspire is the furious intensity of Germany's anger against our inconvenient selves. Without us the war could not last beyond the end of this year, and the peace would be unsatisfactory.

And even with us, insisting on our own terms of reconciliation, I do not see how it can last over six months more on anything like the present scale, for the Kaiser, despite his kinship with Deity, can neither create men nor extract gold coins out of an empty hat. Military arguments, in Germany as elsewhere, hold good only for a certain period.

AID FOR WAR'S VICTIMS

Must Be Continuous, Not Spasmodic, or It Will Be of Small Avail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my return from England two weeks ago I have received a dozen appeals for war relief, each of which needs continuous assistance. Has not the time come for us to arrange our donations upon a weekly plan until three months after peace has been declared? The Red Cross, American war hospitals, Belgian relief, artists' families, &c.—none of these need a single payment. They must one and all have a steady revenue from those of us who cannot draw large checks, who have already a number of pledges to meet unless the misery caused by this war is to ravage New York and throw those whom we generally help upon the streets.

Such general occasional efforts as the united contributions from churches on a Peace Sunday, the splendid totals from equally occasional bazaars—these are not enough to meet war conditions which have not begun to be as horrible as only Winter can make them.

I urge this upon your attention because not one printed blank for contributions suggested the dollar a week, the five cents a day, the serious continuous responsibility we should begin to feel toward those who are fighting, or those whom they have left.

Our Government can tax us for revenue that we in the end may suffer less than we otherwise should by the disturbance. We alone as individuals can tax ourselves so intelligently as to bring in the daily bread, the warmth and shelter necessary to preserve life, which may as well end now in October if there are no pledges on which to support it until the conditions of peace are re-established.

M. C. A.
New York, Oct. 4, 1914.

SAY CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY WILL GO ON

State Board Denies Political Machinations Are Behind City Investigation.

CHARGE MAYOR WITH ATTACK

Robert W. Belcher, In His Testimony, Admits Forms of Law Were Not Always Followed.

The State Civil Service Commission, which is now investigating alleged irregularities and illegal acts of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, issued a formal statement yesterday copies of which were sent to Gov. Glynn and Attorney General Carmody, denying that political machinations were behind the inquiry and asserting they are only trying to do their legal duty and that nothing has been omitted to make the investigation "fair, open, and useful."

"The commission," says the statement in part, "is performing one of its most important duties; that of investigating complaints and of ascertaining whether a local board is complying with the law. When its object became known a violent effort was made to thwart the inquiry. As though by concerted action editorials appeared in certain newspapers and the inspiration for these appeared in a public address of the Mayor, who appointed the local commission, in which he was widely quoted in an attack upon the character and motives of the State Commissioners, although in it he intimated that a fair investigation ought not to be objected to.

"The clear purpose of the counter-attack is to shut off the inquiry; but it will not succeed. The State commission will not be deterred in the performance of its duties by personal attacks. A due respect for law, and for the regularly constituted authorities who are charged with legal duties, should prevent abusive attacks, which are designed to befog the situation and to embarrass a proper inquiry; their continuance will establish the conviction that they are inspired by ulterior motives and are intended to divert attention from violations of the law."

An instance of the alleged blocking of the State inquiry was found yesterday at the resumption of the public hearing in the disappearance of Miss Anna Wallace of 607 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, whose testimony is wanted by the State Commissioners. Miss Wallace, like a number of other employes in the Department of Charities, was elevated from a non-competitive class of work to a competitive class without the formality of a civil service examination. She resigned when the investigation got under way, and process servers have been unable to find out where she is.

One witness in a class with Miss Wallace was produced by Frank Moss, attorney for the State Commission, however. She was Miss May Robins, a nurse in the employ of the Department of Charities. Miss Robins entered the service as a hospital worker without a competitive examination, but was soon put to work as an examiner and investigator. For this work Miss Robins had high qualifications, and she testified that she saved the city more than $100,000 in a single year as the result of her investigation of dependents in charitable institutions. She parried with Mr. Moss, and when she completed her testimony Frederic R. Coudert, attorney for the Municipal Commission, ironically thanked Mr. Moss for producing such a good witness for the defense. Mr. Moss retorted by saying that the young woman's efficiency did not alter the fact that she had been illegally promoted.

A new angle of the investigation yesterday hinged on the promotion, without examination, under Dr. Moskowitz of monitors, also in the non-competitive class, to the rank of investigators and clerks. Frank Spencer, ex-Secretary of the Municipal Commission, said that he had called attention to these irregularities when he was still in office, but said that his suggestions were not welcomed.

The greatest interest was aroused by the testimony of Robert W. Belcher, the present Secretary of the local commission. The State Commission brought out that Mr. Belcher, in the rôle of Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, had protested against the same irregular promotions which he was now tolerating as Secretary of the Civil Service Commission. Belcher admitted that his certification of payrolls was technically untrue, but maintained that the question of legality was an open question. He did not favor the employment of non-competitive workers now for work requiring competitive examination by law, he said, but argued that the appointments were justified because of exigency.

The inquiry will be resumed next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in Room 1,417 of the Municipal Building.

INQUIRY ROUTINE, GLYNN SAYS

Removal of City Service Commissioners Not Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Gov. Glynn tonight made the following statement:

"I have seen it suggested that, as a consequence of the inquiry into the administration of the civil service rules in New York City, the members of the City Commission might be removed from office. I want to say very positively that nothing of the sort will occur. The inquiry in question, I understand, is of a routine nature, though directed in part toward certain matters that have been the subject of complaint. The object is to secure conformity with the general standards the civil service law sets. If there have been departures from such standards under the New York City rules no doubt the State Board will call the attention of the local body to them and suggest their correction. The inquiry can have no other purpose.

"I hope that only good will come out of the inquiry in New York, and I see no reason why the relations of the State and City Commissions should not continue to be mutually helpful and harmonious."

THE D

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN SUNG TO THE IRISH

German Choir Crowds Celts Off the Stage at Anti-Redmond Meeting.

HIGH PRAISE FOR KAISER

Resolution Calls Germany Our Friend—Irishmen Deny Authority of Meeting.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Irish National Volunteer Committee, who announced that its purpose was to "protest against Redmond's treason to Ireland," was held in Terrace Garden last night. Four-fifths of the 4,000 who filled the big main floor, jammed the galleries, and packed the standing room were German-American men and women. Most of the stage space was occupied by the Kreutzer Quartet Club, who sang "Die Wacht am Rhine" and the "Soldier's Farewell" so effectively that they were encored several times.

David J. Naughtin was Chairman of the meeting, and here and there in the audience was an Irishman. The German flag predominated in the drapery from the boxes, and pro-German enthusiasm shook the house when the statement was made in the form of a resolution:

> Germany has always been a good customer and a good friend of the United States; that the real interests of the United States are on the side of Germany and German manhood, and against Great Britain and British world empire policies.

Alphonse G. Koebig, President of the German-American Alliance of New York State, denounced the newspapers and individuals because they were giving support to the Allies:

So much German flavor made the few lonesome Irish-Americans nervous, and after a whispering conference this resolution in denunciation of Redmond was read to the audience:

That John E. Redmond's exhortations to Irishmen to shed their blood upon foreign fields in a war of conquest, stigmatizes him as a British imperialist, a traitor to Ireland's highest ideals, and a corrupt trustee of American money collected from Americans for Ireland's national welfare.

Taking his cue from this a speaker suggested that Ireland should not be satisfied with home rule, and promised that should Germany prevail against the Allies, Ireland should get national freedom and become a nation among nations.

Then the audience went wild again over a reference to the Kaiser and his sons and the justice of the cause for which war is being waged by the Fatherland.

While Redmond was being denounced at this meeting, the United Irish League of America, at a meeting at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was passing resolutions indorsing him and his successful work in behalf of home rule.

Dr. John G. Coyle, a member of the New York Council of the United Irish American League of America, who was present when the resolution praising Redmond was adopted, telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night announcing that the league repudiated the meeting at Terrace Garden. He said:

"I have seen the published advertising of the meeting, and fearing the people might be misled by the purpose of it, I want to say on behalf of the patriotic Irish-American societies that the purpose of that meeting does not represent Irish sentiment at all, according to the views of the few Irishmen who are interested in that meeting they would have the Irish people refuse to participate in Parliament, but would advocate that the Irish people assert themselves by force of arms. They are 3,000 miles away, telling Irishmen what to do on the firing line."

Many other prominent Irish-Americans telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES to protest against the Terrace Garden meeting.

VAUDEVILLE SALARIES CUT.

"Big Time" Orders 25 Per Cent. Reduction to Meet Conditions.

An order will go forth from the United Booking Office, the headquarters of the so-called "big time" vaudeville field of the country, today to every vaudeville performer appearing in the theatres controlled by that organization to prepare to accept a cut of 25 per cent. in salary.

For the last week vaudeville managers from all over the country or their New York representatives have been meeting in the Palace Theatre Building and discussing plans to better the variety houses which, in most instances, have been doing a greatly reduced business. The theatrical situation throughout the country, except in a few of the larger cities, is described as extremely bad, and the vaudeville theatres, particularly, have suffered.

At the United Booking Office it was explained that the vaudeville managers found that 65 per cent. of the income of the business went to paying the salaries of the performers, and all other charges and profits had to come out of the remaining 35 per cent. It was decided then to make a general cut in salaries, and the order to all performers will go forth today.

The reduction is scheduled to go into effect at once and the notice carries an intimation that performers who do not care to co-operate with the managers to protect the business will not be required to continue appearing in the vaudeville theatres.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will donate the receipts of its opening concerts at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 22 and 23 to the American Red Cross. Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, will be the soloist at these concerts.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, will give his first concert at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, beginning a tour to the Pacific Coast that embraces more than seventy-five appearances.

Maud Powell, violinist, who is now making a Southern tour, will give her New York recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Oct. 27.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who began a four weeks' tour in the Middle West last Monday, will give her first song recital here in several seasons on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 17.

Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist, will give his first New York recital in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14.

Arthur Herschman, an American baritone, who has been singing in Europe during the last few years, will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11.

Frank Gittelson, a young American violinist who has been appearing abroad, will make his debut in this country with the Philadelphia Orchestra on Oct. 30, and make his first New York appearance with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8.

Olga Samaroff will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28.

Harold Henry, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 20. His programme will contain the novelties, "To Mount Monadnock," by Lewis M. Isaacs, and "Tabatiere a Musique," by Ignatz Friedman.

Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, pianist, and Horatio Connell, baritone, will give a joint recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4.

VOTERS REGISTER TODAY!

This is the second day of registration for the November State election. Registration places open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll so that you can participate in the next primary election.

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GALLATIN FAMILY ARRIVE.

They Saw from a Boat a Battle Between Allies and Germans.

Albert Eugene Gallatin, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, and his sister, Miss Cornelia L. Gallatin, arrived here yesterday on the Lusitania after some thrilling experiences in the war zone.

They sailed last Spring for Europe, and after spending some time in Russia, went to Switzerland, where they were when the war began. They finally reached Paris, and were there in time to see a German aeroplane drop bombs on the city, being just outside the danger zone.

They considered themselves fortunate in getting a boat up the Seine for Havre, although they had to pass between the two lines of conflict and saw a spirited engagement between the Allies and the Germans. At Havre they boarded the Tennessee, and so reached England.

Mr. Gallatin said the trip across was almost as thrilling as being in the midst of bombs dropping and armed conflict, owing to the precaution taken by the steamer in keeping the lights out at night, and the possibilities of pursuit by a German warship. Mr. Gallatin and his family will be at the Hotel Gotham until they open their town house in East Sixty-ninth Street.

MISS PORTER BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter to Wed John H. Ijams.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter of New York and Lawrence, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Seten Porter, to John Horton Ijams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Taft Ijams, of 144 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Miss Porter was introduced to society last Winter and was prominent in Junior League affairs, of which organization she is Treasurer. Mr. Ijams was graduated from Harvard University, class of '07, and is a member of Squadron A. He is in the investment banking business.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS STEVENS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to John L. Carter on Oct. 15.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Dodge Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bright Stevens of Livingston, S. I., to John Lawrence Carter, son of the Rev. Frederick Carter and Mrs. Carter of Montclair, N. J., will be celebrated on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 15, at 4 o'clock, in Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I.

Miss Lucy B. Stevens is to be maid of honor, and the Misses Katharine and Pannie Hamilton of Albany, N. Y., and Florence Bailey of New Haven, Conn., are to be the bridesmaids.

Frank Trowbridge Bailey of Montclair is to act as best man. The ushers will include Theodore Janeway, Thomas P. Randle, Robert Rutherford Lawrence, and John Bernard Stevens.

Mr. Carter is a graduate of Princeton University and Stevens Institute, and is a member of the Montclair Club.

MISS LOUISE FRANK TO WED.

Debutante of Last Winter Engaged to Talbot J. Taylor, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Frank of Charlou House, Glen Cove, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Tiffany Frank, to Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., a son of Mrs. Keene Taylor, a nephew of Foxhall Keene, and a grandson of the late James R. Keene.

Miss Frank is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Read. She was one of last Winter's buds, having made her formal début at a large dance held at Charlou House. Mr. Taylor is a brother of James R. Keene Taylor, Foxhall Keene Taylor, and Miss Dorothy Taylor, who made her début last Winter. No date has been mentioned for the wedding, but probably will take place next Spring.

Emmet—Hepburn Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Beulah Eaton Hepburn, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, and Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U. S. N., the son of Col. Robert Temple Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, will take place at noon on Saturday, Oct. 17, at Altnacraig, the Hepburn country place at Ridgefield, Conn. Miss Hepburn will have as her attendants her sister, Miss Cordelia S. Hepburn, and Miss Anita H. Emmet, a sister of the bridegroom. Herman Rutgers Le Roy Emmet will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Lieut. Howard Hall Crosby, U. S. N.; Lieut. David J. Hedrick, U. S. N.; Bache McEvers Whitlock, Francis W. Murray, Jr., and Charles Fisher Hepburn.

PARKER—HODGES.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bliss Parker of 30 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eunice Deborah Parker, to James Owen Hodges of this city. The marriage will take place early in December.

MYERS—LOEW.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim of Carona Farms, Fort Washington, L. I., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Viola H. Loew, to Otto L. Myers of Redbank, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Samuel Neilson Hinckley, whose marriage to Miss Catherine Livingston Blumenfeld of 1,063 Fifth Avenue is to take place on Thursday, Oct. 22, in Grace Church, will have William G. Perry of Boston as his best man. The ushers have not been chosen. Miss Hamersley's attendants were announced days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., have returned from Europe. Mrs. Osborn was formerly Miss Marjorie M. Lamond of this city, and her marriage to Mr. Osborn, who is a son of Prof. and Mrs. H. F. Osborn, took place on Sept. 8 in London. They will reside at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Capt. Granville Sevier, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., who has been in Servia on a special mission for the United States Government, has returned and is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The marriage of Miss Constance McKelvey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay McKelvey, and Lowell H. Brown, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Archer Brown of East Orange, N. J., will take place this afternoon in Edgehill Church, Supyten Duyvil, and the reception will be held at Bonnie Brae, the McKelvey country estate.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a harvest dance this evening at Glenclyffe Farm, the old Fish estate at Garrison-on-Hudson. She will entertain a large house party over the week-end, and many guests will come from the adjacent estates.

LIBERTY FOR TENOR REISS.

French Government to Release Him to Let Him Sing in Opera Here.

Word was received yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House that through the intercession of the French Ambassador at Washington, the French Government has agreed to release Albert Reiss, who has been a prisoner of war in Paris, and allow him to return to this country. In a recent cablegram from Italy, General Manager Gatti-Casazza declared that Reiss and Dinh Gilly were the only members of the company about whose return there was any doubt.

The German tenor was in Paris with his wife, who is a Parisian, when the war began, and was immediately interned with other Germans who were in the French capital. Gilly is held similarly in Austria, and the Metropolitan management hopes to obtain his release in time for the opening of the season.

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$1,000,000 COLUMBIA GYMNASIUM BURNS

All of Big Building Known as University Hall, Except Basement, Destroyed.

ONLY POWER PLANT SAVED

Athletic Trophies Lost—Chief Kenlon Leads Fight—Thousands See Spectacle.

Fire early this morning all but completely destroyed the big $1,000,000 building in the centre of the Columbia University Campus that housed the University Commons, gymnasium, and power plant, several executive offices of the university and student organizations, and the offices of the National Commission of Labor.

A body of students meeting in Earle Hall, across Amsterdam Avenue from the campus, saw the flames in time to reach the building and save several athletic trophies from the gymnasium, but their work was cut off by the rapid advance of the fire, and many irreplaceable cups, medals, and other athletic mementos were destroyed.

It is not known where the fire originated. Almost at the same time persons in Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue saw flames leaping from the windows of both stories at the south end of the building.

An alarm was sent in that brought Chief Kenlon, who immediately sent in a second alarm, and then a third and a fourth alarm. The firemen found the heavy iron gates to the campus bolted and had difficulty getting to the fire. When they did reach it they found all of the structure above the ground ablaze and the flames rapidly eating their way down through the three stories below ground, where the university power plant was.

Three stories under the ground there were the dynamos and boilers of the power plant, and Chief Kenlon feared that if the flames reached them a disastrous explosion would follow. So he ordered a detachment of men down into the sub-cellar. They fought the flames directly under the burning building. It was as if they were in a bake oven. But by dint of constant and hard fighting they were able to keep the flames back from the power plant.

It was between 12:30 and 1 o'clock when the fire was discovered. News that University Hall, as the building was known, was burning, spread rapidly through the dormitories nearby, and students began to pour out as the firemen arrived, but they could do little as the flames were then enveloping the entire building.

Sparks were flying north over the Horace Mann School and the Teachers College in 120th Street, so the firemen first drenched them with water. The university library at the south of the fire, in 116th Street, was also wet down. It became certain within an hour that none of the other university buildings was in danger, and all attention was given University Hall.

But it was impossible to save part of the building that stood above ground. The flames burned through the interior woodwork, and, although the building was of stone and brick, the walls fell in many places.

The fire was most spectacular. The flames made a red glare in the sky that could be seen for miles, and they leaped from the windows in brilliant tongues. Thousands of persons left their beds in the apartment houses 'round about, and Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway were filled with crowds that reached for many blocks.

The building destroyed was one of the best-known of the Columbia group. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was installed as President of the university in 1902, on which occasion Theodore Roosevelt made the address of the day. aMny other notable ceremonies have occurred in the commons in the building.

One of the greatest losses to the students was the trophies destroyed. It was said that the only trophy of value saved was that won by the Columbia crew last season in the intercollegiate boat races at Poughkeepsie.

KIDNAPPED BY ROBBERS.

Iowa Farmer Taken Away in an Auto After Being Held Up.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Two robber kidnapped Charles Ashworth, a wealthy Polk County farmer today, within a few steps of the main street of Valley Junction, a suburb of Des Moines. It is believed they are holding him for ransom.

The bandits stopped Ashworth and Edward Wagner, a business man, in an alley near Wagner's place of business and demanded $10,000 from Wagner and $1,000 from Ashworth. Wagner broke away after he had been robbed of jewelry and money, but the bandits forced Ashworth to enter a waiting automobile and drove off.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. T. L. Bates, Mrs. H. K. Beatty, J. P. Berkeley, H. S. Chapman, Miss Ruth Daniel, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. David, W. R. Davidson, Mrs. E. Dunbar, Sidney East, Miss Lillian Elliott, Miss E. L. Fenton, Mrs. M. W. Freeman, Mrs. J. Gardner, the Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Hanna, D. H. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kennedy, M. Maxwell, W. J. Richardson, Prof. A. W. Scott, Mrs. E. M. Sladden, Mrs. F. A. Straker, Robert Young.

MINNETONKA, (London.)—W. E. Boulter, John Dewhurst, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Runn, W. E. Steers, Campbell Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Walker, J. B. Parnell, S. A. Taylor, W. L. Cavers.

OROTAVA, (London via West Indies.)—Miss S. W. Ashurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, the Rev. J. A. Bowen, Mrs. Colvin, Victor Eames, Miss E. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. O. Ferrer, C. R. Floyd, Mrs. T. E. Lewis, E. Murray, J. J. Morris, H. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ramsden, Clifford Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Smith, T. C. White.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lusitania from Liverpool were:

Col. Henry T. Allen, J. T. Baker, E. J. Bartlett, Harold Begbie, Mrs. H. D. Boone, Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Childs, Mrs. H. Clews, Capt. L. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Curtis, Capt. J. Davies, Allen Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eustis, Mrs. J. P. Fargo, Miss M. Fassitt, Capt. C. L. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. O. Fonts, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Graham, Mrs. Horace Gray, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. K. Hamilton, Mrs. F. C. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kinz, Mrs. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Milburn, Capt. F. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Morganstein, Miss Constance M. Morganstein, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Col. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Capt. R. R. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rutherford, Miss M. J. Sizgraves, W. Stauffer, Miss L. Stauffer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Townsend, the Rev. W. H. Van Allen, Mrs. G. Cornwallis West, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Woolley.

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MRS. PAT CAMPBELL HERE.

Praises Englishwomen for Their Fortitude Shown in War.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, who is to make her third tour of this country, commencing next Monday night at the Park Theatre in George Bernard Shaw's play, "Pygmalion," arrived here yesterday on the Lusitania. She was booked as Mrs. George Cornwallis West. She brought with her a tiny Japanese "sleeve" dog, which, she told the ship-news reporters, might be called "Pooh-pooh."

Mrs. Campbell was enthusiastic about Mr. Shaw's play, and she divided her time between talking about that and the war.

"It is really just short of a miracle," said Mrs. Campbell, "the way the Englishwomen, almost at a moment's notice, have shown themselves so capable of self-sacrifice, hard work, energy, and cool courage. All individual anxiety and sorrow is bravely put aside by them in this great European struggle. Of the men, what can I say? Their belief in the righteousness of the war seems to make them face death almost gayly. Many of our best men have gone; many more must go.

"It looks as though only the next generation in England will know what joy is and have merry hearts again.

"My husband rejoined his old regiment—the Scot Guards—when war was declared. He was made, a few weeks later, Lieutenant Colonel Commander of a battalion of bluejackets now forming part of a novel division, composed of reservists who are being trained as infantry for land service. My son, Allan Campbell, who did well as a midshipman, will join my husband's battalion. He arrived from this side three days before I left England. He offered himself to the British Consul here as a volunteer.

"So long as 'Pygmalion' proves attractive to New York we shall remain here. If the play proves a success, I shall stay in this country until next April. Should the war be over before I return, my husband will join me on this side as soon as the army is demobilized."

MOVIES TAKEN OF SENATE.

Vice President Marshall and Senators Kern and Lea Among Posers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Vice President Marshall, prominent Senators, Chaplain Prettyman, and various officials of the upper House went through the motions of legislation before the Senate convened this morning so as to enable a motion picture company to get a film.

The first was the opening of the daily session. In this the Vice President marched in, followed by the Chaplain and other officials. The Vice President called the hypothetical Senate to order and the Chaplain offered a real prayer three times, while the camera clicked rapidly. Then Mr. Marshall resigned the chair to Chief Page O'Toole, while Mr. Kern of Indiana, the Democratic leader in the Senate, and Mr. Lea of Tennessee, another Democrat, took turns presenting bills and making speeches, while the manager of the film operators coached them in a vain effort to induce the Senators to make wilder gestures.

During this phase of the proceeding Col. Halsey, Chief of Pages, represented the Republican minority.

TOURISTS FILL BERKSHIRES.

Picnics on Mountains—Red Cross Fair Awards Made.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 9.—The weather was so genial today that three picnics were given on the mountains. The Lake Mahkeenac Boat Club was the place of a large gathering for afternoon tea and dancing. Tourists poured into all the Berkshire resorts today, and the region wore the aspect of early September.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Pearson will give an elaborate entertainment at Edgewood, in Great Barrington, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the National Red Cross. Frank Taft of New York will give a recital on the organ, Miss Virginia Powell of Brooklyn will give monologues, and following there will be dancing. Mrs. Pearson, assisted by the women of the village, will serve tea.

Awards in all of the departments of the Red Cross Fair, held yesterday, were announced today by the Misses M. Civilise and Anna R. Alexandre. Miss Alice L. Haughton of Boston, who is a guest of Miss Caroline T. Lawrence in Stockbridge, held the lucky number on the 1915 Ford, which Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave as the chief prize. The Jersey heifer, with a pedigree, worth $200, was won by Mrs. John J. Staples. An oil painting by Walter Nettleton of Stockbridge went to Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey's painting to Mrs. John E. Alexandre, and George W. Folsom's painting to Peter Neilson. New-fashioned Morris reversed pipe, and Mrs. Charles C. Jackson won a doll. Carlos De Heredia received the Pomeranian puppy. He presented it to Miss Symphorosa Bristed.

Miss Alma Clarke, who was in Switzerland when the European war began and made her way to Paris, where she worked for a month in the American Ambulance Hospital as a nurse, arrived tonight at Fernbrooke to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Miss Beekman, and Meredith Howland have arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris gave a luncheon today at Brookhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig gave a dinner tonight, entertaining a dozen guests in honor of their guest, F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

Miss Isabel D. Shotter closed Shadowbrook today. Miss Elinor Shotter is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pease. Mr. and Mrs. Pease entertained at dinner tonight at the Orchard.

The Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons gave a luncheon at Stoneover this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick will go to San Francisco after the holidays for the remainder of the Winter. Mr. Sedgwick is one of the Panama Fair Commissioners from Massachusetts.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Clarke of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Manning Emery, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hubbard of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blakeslee, and Miss Ruth Blakeslee of New Haven are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Arriving at the Maplewood in Pittsfield were Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Raymond, the Misses Mary H. Billings, Mr. Wheeler, H. Wheeler, and M. Hall of Brooklyn, Robert G. Shaw and Francis W. Sargent of Wellesley, Mrs. E. A. Munce, Miss Mary Munce, and Charles L. Scull of Atlantic City.

Arriving at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, were Henry Lorillard Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Cammann, Mrs. J. W. McCord, and Miss Edna McCord of New York.

POND BALKS APACHES IN HIS FRENCH HOME

Boston Artist, with Retainers, Defends Chateau Near Tours.

MOUNTS GUARD WITH CHEF

Lone Soldier and Home Guard Stand Ready for Foe—Hears the News in London.

Dana Pond, the Boston portrait painter, who last Spring took a lease on the Château de Pressoir, about 35 miles from Tours, expecting to spend a year or more there, came home yesterday with his mother, Mrs. Handel Pond, having turned over his château to be used as a hospital. Mr. Pond, though he saw nothing of the war itself, went through all the apprehensions of a siege, and for a week he and his chef, armed with muskets, mounted guard at either end of the château, determined to defend the building to the last ditch—which is literal, because the château actually had a moat about it.

"We had started out for an automobile tour," said Mr. Pond yesterday at the Biltmore, "and were in Brittanny when mobilization was ordered, and our chauffeur left us because he said if he didn't report within twenty-four hours he would be put in jail.

"My place is about four miles from Loches. One night about 11 o'clock the bell rang. It was so late that I went to the door with the butler. A soldier stood there with a rifle at his shoulder. He begged pardon, but said he had had word from the Chief of Police that a gang of Apaches were going to attack the château to get food, and he had been ordered to warn us.

"Hardly had he gone when we heard a crowd of men approaching. In the meantime I had armed the servants, and I massed them behind me in the great hall as I flung open the door.

"The gang outside consisted of about forty men, armed with scythes, pitchforks, ancient fowling pieces—almost every kind of weapon. At their head was a man whom I quickly identified as the Mayor of Loches. He bowed, and I invited him in. He was very much aroused. He told me that the Chief of Police had heard reports of a contemplated raid on my place by Apaches.

"'And, Monsieur,' added M. le Maire, with his hand on his heart, 'knowing you would be unprepared, and feeling responsible for your protection, I have hurriedly assembled such of our home guard as I have been able to muster, and I now place them at your service. I regret that all the younger sons of France have now gone to the front to defend "la Patrie" from the hostile "Allemand," but, Monsieur, you will find these brave citizens ready to defend you, the representative of our great sister Republic, from the attack of an enemy.'

"The situation looked serious. First we stationed men along the walls of the park. At intervals all the way up the drive to the very gates of the château we posted small squads, and in the towers were put lookouts to keep watch on the road for the invaders. I had a good deal of food and a lot of wine stored in the cellars.

"The Mayor and I spent the night going about inspecting our garrison and discussing plans of defense. We counted upon meeting the Apaches in force wherever they might show themselves, and were wishing they would approach. But daylight came without a sign of them, so I opened a keg of wine, and my brave allies went to their farms and their cottages much cheered in spite of the long vigil.

"The Apaches never came, but the reports continued, and every night for a week my chef and I, armed with guns, mounted guard at second-floor windows. Coming away I did not attempt to enter Paris, but went around the city in an old automobile I managed to hire. When I reached London my friends said they had heard my château had been razed and that fourteen female German spies had been captured in the ruins. That is the way news gets about in Europe just now."

WILLIAM BARLOW SHOT.

Minstrel Badly Wounded and Wife Killed by a Burglar.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 9.—William Barlow, formerly a widely known minstrel, was probably fatally wounded and his wife was killed late last night by an unidentified negro, who forced his way into the Barlow home at Argenta, a suburb of Little Rock.

A posse has started in pursuit of the negro.

The Lusitania Brings 1,477.

The Cunard liner Lusitania arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 1,477 passengers, including 553 first, 454 second, and 490 third-class passengers and 3,250 sacks of mail.

Prof. Richard Meyer, Historian, Dead

BERLIN, (via the Hague via London), Oct. 9—7:05 A.M.—Prof. Richard Meyer, of Berlin University, the well known historian, died on Thursday.

Prof. Meyer was born in Berlin in 1860, the son of a banker, Fritz M. Meyer. He was educated in the Gymnasium at Berlin and in the universities of Berlin, Leipsic and Strassburg. For several years he had held the chair of professor of languages and literature at the University of Berlin. In addition to his historical works he was the author of "German Literature," "German Character," and a volume on "Goethe."

Henry D. Cooke.

Henry D. Cooke, son of the late Henry D. Cooke of Washington, first Governor of the District of Columbia, and nephew of Jay Cooke, civil war financier, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 201 West Eighty-seventh Street, of arteriosclerosis. He had been ill for a long time, and had been retired from active business for several years. Mr. Cooke was formerly a banker in Washington and promoted corporations in all parts of the country. He is survived by his wife, Anna Howell Cooke; two sons, and a daughter.

The Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE
in his Introduction to the New Edition of
Germany and England
refers to the book as
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MAGISTRATE KEMPNER DIES.

A Victim of Cancer at His Home in Brooklyn—His Career.

Chief City Magistrate Otto Kempner of Brooklyn, who was appointed a Magistrate four years ago by the late Mayor Gayner, died yesterday of cancer at his home, 44 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, in his 56th year. He had been ill six months, and had been under operations several times. He left his wife, two sons, and a daughter. Magistrate Kempner came here with his parents when a boy from Austra-Hungary, and received his education in the public schools and Cooper Union. He practiced law and was elected to the Assembly in the Tenth District, Manhattan, in 1892, and re-elected in 1894.

Magistrate Kempner was an Independent Democrat. Until he moved to Brooklyn in 1897 he continually opposed Tammany, and in his campaign against the leadership of Richard Croker he issued a phamplet entitled, "Boss Croker's Career." In 1902 he was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn by Borough President Swanstrom. The Magistrate was President of the Kings and Queens Counties Real Estate Exchanges and was a member of the Arion Society and the Royal Arcanum. The funeral will take place tomorow at 10:30, at his late home. His fellow Magistrates will be the honorary pallbearers.

Curtis E. Whittlesey.

Curtis E. Whittlesey, Secretary and until recently Treasurer of the McGraw Publishing Company, Inc., died yesterday at his home, 76 Prospect Street, Madison, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., where he was engaged in business until he came here in 1890, and in association with James H. McGraw, President of the McGraw Publishing Company, established that business. The company publishes the Electric Railway Journal, Engineering Record, and The Electrical World. Mr. Whittlesey left his wife and three daughters, Mrs. Carl A. Felt, wife of the Rev. Carl A. Felt of the Peking University, China; Mrs. James H. McGraw, and Mrs. Robert E. Harned, wife of the Rev. Robert E. Harned, librarian of the Drew Theological Seminary.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE EDWARD STEVENS, a dealer in clocks, with offices at 92 William Street, died yesterday at his home, 37 Madison Avenue. He was a graduate of Yale University in the class or 1881, and a member of the Downtown Club. Mr. Stevens is survived by his widow, who was Miss Eliza H. Jackson, and two sons—Edward and George E. Stevens—both graduates of Yale in the class of 1913.

Mrs. MARY MANGES LIVINGSTON, wife of Benjamin Livingston of the firm of Weil & Livingston of 902-910 Broadway, manufacturers of neckwear, died yesterday at her home, 138 East Eighth Street, in her forty-second year. She was the daughter of the late Simon Manges, and was born in this city. Mrs. Livingston was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim at 652 Lexington Avenue, and a number of other organizations.

WILLIAM C. HAUFF, an attorney, of 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, died in the Sunshine Home for Blind, in Bath Beach, Brooklyn. He was born in Manhattan 82 years ago, and for many years he had a law office at 41 Park Row. He was actively interested in a number of charitable institutions.

Mrs. MARY A. DICKINSON, widow of Robert T. Dickinson, a tobacco merchant, died on Thursday at her home, 66 Central Park West, aged 86 years. She was a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Dixie Club.

Mrs. CORA CHARLESINA TALLMADGE DWIGHT, widow of James M. D. Dwight, died yesterday at her home, 51 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, Conn. She was the daughter of Major Charles B. Tallmadge.

Mrs. SARAH HEWITT WILLIAMS, wife of ex-Justice Theodore C. Williams of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, is dead at her home, Watertown, N. Y. Justice and Mrs. Williams were married in 1868.

CHARLES HART, 91 years old, and up to four years ago in the lithographing business at 36 Beaver Street, died yesterday at his home, 444 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hart was born in London, England, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1848. He is survived by his son and three daughters.

ELISHA ANGUS, who was in charge of the elevators at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters Building, and an employe of the Police Department for twenty years, died on Thursday at the Long Island College Hospital, aged 44 years. He lived at 437 Shepherd Avenue, East New York, and left a wife and five children.

WILLIAM B. HICKS, at one time associated with Alexander Graham Bell in the development of the telephone, and for many years with the Bell Telephone Company, died yesterday at the home of his sister, 1,181 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Hicks was 51 years of age, and was descended from an old Quaker family of Flushing.

Mrs. ADELLA McINTYRE LONGWORTH, wife of Richard Longworth and a member of the South Reformed Church, is dead at her home, 350 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATHERINE KING died yesterday at the home of her brother, Dr. William F. Campbell, 394 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a son and daughter.

JOHN H. MULLER, a member of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment and Bayside Council, R. A., is dead at his home in Bell Avenue, Bayside, L. I., aged 45 years.

ALONZO LEWIS, a retired insurance man and formerly Secretary of the old Farragut Fire Insurance Company, died in the Methodist Episcopal Home on Thursday from injuries. Mr. Lewis, who was 61 years of age, was run into and knocked down by boys on roller skates three weeks ago and fractured one of his hips. Mr. Lewis was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years. He was a bachelor and lived with his niece at 641 Mansfield Place, Flatbush. His sister, Mrs. John A. Oliver, survives him.

WILLIAM COLLINS MARSH, 64 years old, a retired decorator of Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 891 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Dover, England. He was a member of St. Cecile Lodge, F. and A. M., and formerly a member of the Board of Vestrymen of St. James's Church. His widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

WALTER J. DIXON, wife of a railroad man, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 632 Warren Street, Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

WILLIAM A. GUCK, a son of the late William A. Guck, a well-known lawyer and politician of Brooklyn, died of tuberculosis on Thursday at 890 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 51 years old and long employed by Abraham & Straus.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BOARDMAN—WHITEHOUSE.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley, D. D., rector, Julia Christina, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Meredith Whitehouse, to Kenneth Boardman.

KRAEMER—STOLZENBURG.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, 1914, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. George H. Trull, Anna Louise Stolzenburg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. P. Stolzenburg, to Alfred Robert Kraemer of College Point, L. I.

Jersey City.

FITZPATRICK—KERR.—Oct. 7, Gladys W. Kerr to Peter J. Fitzpatrick.

Died.

ADAMS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1914, Nathaniel Adams, in his 76th year. Funeral service at the residence of his son, Joseph D. Adams, 53 Brookside Place, New Rochelle, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

IT WAS A $1,000 TIP.

Astor Clerk Believes He Has Received a Record Gratuity.

If the figures on stock certificates mean anything, W. I. Kilpatrick, one of the clerks at the Astor, believes he has been handed the record tip for a hotel employe. Kilpatrick says that the other day, a man who used to know him when he was at the Waldorf happened to see him at the Astor, and asked him some questions. On Thursday he received a letter from a lawyer downtown, which said that the lawyer wanted to get his signature.

Kilpatrick went to the office of the lawyer and received 100 shares in a cement company. Each has a par value of $10, and Kilpatrick says they are worth at least that. He has put them away on the advice of the lawyer, and expects one day to be able to retire from the hotel business.

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M'ADOO SEES FLAWS IN COTTON PLANS

Assails Representative Henry's Remedies and Warns Against the Danger of Inflation.

BIG POOL MEETS FAVOR

Originators of the Scheme Urge It Upon Federal Reserve Board Committee—Want Moral Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo write a letter today to Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, in which he said that suggestions made by Mr. Henry for relieving the cotton situation in the South were impracticable. The Secretary indulged in sarcastic references to Mr. Henry's idea on finance.

Mr. Henry is Chairman of the House Committee on Rules and is regarded as one of the Democratic leaders in Congress. He has been the foremost friend of Secretary Bryan in the House, and commonly is referred to as representing the Democratic policies of the Commoner. For three weeks Mr. Henry has been conducting a filibuster in the House in an effort to force his plan for cotton legislation on the attention of Congress.

Secretary McAdoo's letter was in response to a letter from Mr. Henry, in which the latter suggested means for giving relief to the cotton States through action by the Treasury Department. At the very outset Secretary McAdoo tells Mr. Henry that he is "entirely mistaken" in saying that the Secretary of the Treasury has the indisputable right to deposit several hundred million dollars in national banks throughout the South.

"If the Government," Mr. McAdoo says, "had several hundred million dollars in the Treasury, the Congress would not be engaged now in passing a new tax bill to repair the loss in revenues occasioned by the European war."

Mr. McAdoo then says that another suggestion that the Secretary could shift to the South the Government deposits now amounting to about $74,000,000 was "utterly impracticable," because a Federal statute makes it unlawful, because it is essential to keep Government deposits in all the States and because more than $27,000,000 of the $74,000,000 is on deposit in Southern national banks.

A further suggestion from Representative Henry that the Secretary of the Treasury "sell $200,000,000 in Panama Canal bonds and utilize our cotton as security for the Government loans," and that in addition $200,000,000 of United States notes be issued to be loaned on cotton, is rejected by Secretary McAdoo. He says that the proposal is "too vaguely outlined to admit of judgment."

Continuing the discussion, Secretary McAdoo says:

"Is it wise to issue $400,000,000 of Government bonds and greenbacks merely to lend on cotton? Tobacco, naval stores, copper, silver, lumber, and other things have been hurt by the European war. All have applied to the Treasury for relief. If we disregard every suffering interest except cotton and make it the sole beneficiary of Governmental favor, what becomes of the Democratic principle, 'equal rights for all, special privileges to none'? If we enter upon the course you suggest we must help every distressed industry impartially. To do that would necessitate the issue of many more than $400,000,000 in bonds and greenbacks and dangerously involve the credit of the Government. It would be a hopeless undertaking, in defiance of every sound principle of finance and economics, with certain disaster at the end."

Reviews Relief Measures.

Secretary McAdoo reviews all the steps taken by the Treasury Department since the outbreak of the European war to provide for the export of American products and restore the market for foreign bills of exchange. He tells of the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that he would accept notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton, tobacco, and naval stores at 75 per cent. of their face value, and says that since Aug. 1 $68,000,000 of additional national bank currency has been issued to banks in the Southern States. In addition, he says, these banks may, by complying with the law, receive $151,445,000 more national bank currency.

Mr. McAdoo adds that national banks of the Southern States hold $18,085,000 of regular Government deposits and $11,837,500 of crop-moving deposits. The total available from Government sources, says the Secretary, is $346,845,000. He says also that a large part of the additional national bank circulation, aggregating $346,210, issued since the outbreak of the European war found its way to the South, and that New York City national banks are lending to Southern States more than $90,000,000. Moreover, Mr. McAdoo says, he is authorized by law to issue in his discretion more than one billion dollars of addition currency to national banks throughout the country.

Commenting on Mr. Henry's proposals, Secretary McAdoo says that he does not believe that more currency is the remedy for the cotton situation. "I am firmly convinced," he says, "that neither additional nor unlimited issues of paper money will help the cotton planter. I am equally convinced that the inevitable inflation which such issues would cause would hurt him and hurt the country. What is really needed is a restored market for cotton at a profitable price. That is the real fact, the real truth in the situation. It is impossible by legislation to create a market for cotton or to establish a price for it."

Despite the fact that his colleagues generally believe further efforts to obtain cotton relief legislation will be futile, Representative Henry today offered in the House the bill which was agreed to by the conference of Southern Representatives last night. He announced that he would press it to enactment.

Several times during the day in the House Mr. Henry attempted to get the new bill published in The Congressional Record. Each time an objection by Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York balked his efforts.

Discuss Pool Plan.

The project of St. Louis bankers and business men to form a pool of $150,000,000 for the purpose of loaning money on cotton and thus relieving the situation, was presented at length today to a sub-committee of the Federal Reserve Board. The plan was explained by a delegation from St. Louis, made up of Festus J. Wade, President of the St. Louis Clearing House Association; F. O. Watts, President of the Third National Bank; Murray Carleton, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and head of the Carleton Dry Goods Company; J. M. Sloan, Vice President of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company; David R. Calhoun, President of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, and George W. Simmons, Vice President of the Simmons Hardware Company.

The Federal reserve sub-committee was made up of Gov. Hamlin and Messrs. Warburg and Harding. The St. Louis delegates explained that object help from the Government in the formation of a pool was not involved in the project. All that was wanted, it was said, was the moral support of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. The scheme contemplates the creation of a fund of $150,000,000, contributed by banks and business men to be loaned on cotton at a fixed value of 6 cents a pound. Banks throughout the country are to be invited to contribute to the pool, and the country will be divided into districts each in charge of a manager representing those actively engaged in raising the funds.

The St. Louis men and the sub-committee were in conference for three hours. When they adjourned tonight it was with the understanding that they would meet again at noon tomorrow in the expectation of going over the plan later in the day with the full membership of the Federal Reserve Board.

It is understood that at the meeting today, no suggestion was made that the Government should aid the cotton fund plan by the deposit of Government money. Secretary McAdoo is of the opinion, which is shared by President Wilson, that the cotton situation can be relieved in some such way as that proposed by the St. Louis delegation in a much more satisfactory manner than through Government aid. There is a disposition in Treasury circles to believe that the Federal Reserve Board will approve the plan, and through that means give it standing in the financial and business world. St. Louis business men already have raised $1,000,000 for the fund.

FIX RULE AS TO COPPER.

British Will Not Disturb It Unless It Is for Belligerent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, today continued with Counselor Robert Lansing, who is Acting Secretary of State, the series of conversations they have been holding on matters of neutrality, contraband, and allied subjects. The attitude of the British Government toward shipments of copper again was discussed. Copper now is regarded as conditional contraband by Great Britain. Copper destined to neutral countries will not be disturbed unless it should develop that the cargo was destined for use by a belligerent.

There was also an informal conversation over the Egyptian and American cotton questions. Egyptian cotton is in much the same embarrassing situation as American cotton, as it has had its market greatly restricted by the war. The Egyptian cotton is a long staple, which does not come into competition with American cotton except what is known as Sea Island cotton.

The Ambassador pointed out that the war had reduced greatly the demand for cotton goods, so that the great Lancashire factories were closing up or running on a reduced scale. All of the great German and Austrian and even French mills, he added, practically were closed to the Egyptian product by the war.

Senator Walsh of Montana suggested to the President today that Great Britain be requested to solicit guarantees from neutral nations that they would not permit consignments of American copper to get into the hands of belligerent nations. The State Department is now seeking such guarantees from Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Italy.

VOTERS REGISTER TODAY!

This is the second day of registration for the November State election. Registration places open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll so that you can participate in the next primary election.

DIDN'T KNOW OF NOTE FOUND IN HILL SAFE

Mellen Says $1,500,000 Pledge Might Have Been from New England Securities Co.

HAS NO VALUE, HE BELIEVES

New Haven's ex-President Suspects That the Company Executing It No Longer Exists.

Moorfield Storey, the Boston attorney who is acting for the New Haven Railroad in the suit against John L. Billard and others for the recovery of $3,825,147, alleged to have been made out of the Boston & Maine stock deal and wrongfully withheld, is investigating information that had been given to Chairman Howard Elliott as to a note for $1,500,000 indorsed by the Billard Company, which was found among the effects of the late John F. Hill of Augusta, at one time Governor of Maine.

Mr. Elliott's information was that the note was made by the New England Navigation Company, which is owned by the New Haven Railroad Company, and that it was secured by 8,500 shares of the Eastern Securities Company. On the envelope containing the documents was written:

"This does not belong to me.
"JOHN F. HILL."

On the note was indorsed the payment of $100,000 on account. In view of the allegation in the New Haven's suit that portions of the $3,825,147 were received by Charles F. Linsley, Samuel Hemingway, Charles S. Mellen, Edward D. Robbins, Samuel C. Morehouse, and Harry V. Whipple, the view was presented to Mr. Elliott that the note left by Gov. Hill might be connected in some way with this alleged division of the profits of the Boston & Maine deal.

Charles S. Mellen, who was again a witness before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, when questioned about the Hill note, said he had no knowledge of it, but suggested a possible explanation of the transaction.

Might be Securities Co.'s Note.

"In the first place," he said, "I'll bet 10 to 1 that it was not a note of the New England Navigation Company. I know all about every note that company ever made, and it made no such note as this. Without assuming to speak with any knowledge of this transaction, it occurs to me that the note may have been made by the New England Securities Company."

"Do you know of any deal between Billard and Gov. Hill?"

"Not personally, but it was testified at the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington—by Samuel Hemingway, I think—that the Billard Company bought from ex-Gov. Hill a large block of bonds of the Eastern Steamship Corporation. The amount was something more than $1,500,000."

"Then should you think it possible that the note now brought to light was given in payment for these bonds?"

"It would seem quite possible, but of course I have no knowledge of the transactions of the Billard Company. I was never an officer or a Director of the Billard Company, never owned a share of its stock, never attended a meeting, and never looked at any of its records.

"I will make you another bet," he continued, "and that is that this Hill note has no value. If it had, somebody would have come forward in the two or three years that Hill has been dead to claim it. I suspect that the company by which it was made is either out of existence or insolvent, and that is the reason nothing has been done about the note."

Suggests Hill as Trustee.

Mr. Mellen could offer no explanation of Gov. Hill's notation that the documents did not belong to him, but assented to a theory that if they were in payment for the bonds he acted as a trustee throughout, somebody else owning the bonds and consequently owning the note.

The note, according to the information conveyed to Mr. Elliott, was found in Gov. Hill's strong box soon after his death on March 6, 1912. Owing to the notation it was not included in the appraisal of the estate made by ex-Gov. W. T. Cobb of Maine. The trustees of the estate, it was said, had never been able to learn to whom the note belonged.

Mr. Mellen, after yesterday's session with the Grand Jury, was excused until further notice. He will be notified Monday if his presence is required on Tuesday.

CHURCHES TO AID THE IDLE.

Presbyterians and Episcopalians Plan Winter Work.

Church leaders in New York think that owing to war the Winter will see an unusual number of unemployed in this city. Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are making plans to meet such condition. By official action just taken all Presbyterian Churches have been made labor bureaus, with orders to form committees to co-operate with a central employment bureau at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

It is proposed that ministers from pulpits make it known that men desire employment, and that well-to-do men in the pews, who may have positions to give, bestir themselves for the public good.

At an Episcopal laymen's Efficiency Convention to be held in New York next week a similiar plan is to be reported, and parish men's clubs will report the forming of committees to carry on work.

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JANICE DAY
October 17th
"Do Something"

DISCOVER MISTAKES IN SUICIDE'S BOOKS

Allen Spooner Shoots Himself While Loan Co. Is Investigating His Books.

MARRIED ONLY SIX MONTHS

Fact That He Lived Expensively on Salary of $20 a Week Caused Suspicion.

Following the news that Allen Spooner had shot himself on the shores of Parsalka Lake, Lakewood, N. J., on Thursday night, Mrs. Spooner, who married him only six months ago, was informed yesterday that there were seeming shortages in the accounts of her husband, who was the head of the loan department of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. It was learned that detectives engaged by Spooner's employers had been looking for him for several days before his suicide, and that he was wanted by District Attorney Cropsey, who had prepared to ask the Grand Jury to investigate a mortgage transaction of two years ago in which Spooner was the principal.

Spooner, who was 27 years old, had been employed by the Eagle Savings and Loan Company for the last eleven years, and, it was said, for some time had been paid $20 a week. He married six months ago and went to live with his wife at the expensive Hotel Bossert, Hicks and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. He made frequent use of an automobile, which he either owned or rented. Though living thus far beyond his means, his habits did not attract unfavorable attention of any one until a short time ago.

A complaint by Mrs. Ida J. Metz of 228 Martense Street, Brooklyn, that she gave Spooner money with which to pay taxes on her property and that he did not pay the taxes caused the beginning of an investigation of Spooner's accounts. Mrs. Metz said that two years ago Spooner, representing the Eagle Savings and Loan Company, allowed her $800 on a second mortgage on her property, but withheld all but $15 of the amount, saying that $425 was needed for the taxes of 1911, 1912, and 1913, and that the remainder would just meet the interest on the first mortgage. She learned a month ago, Mrs. Metz said, that none of her taxes had been paid.

Mrs. Metz made her first complaint to Spooner himself, and he told her that, through a mistake, her money had been used to pay the taxes on another person's property. He promised to straighten out the matter, but, about two weeks ago, Mrs. Metz went to the District Attorney. At about the same time Spooner and his wife went on a vacation to Lakewood, N. J., motoring to the Laurel-in-the-Pines Inn there from Brooklyn. All apparently went well with them until last Tuesday, when Spooner sent his wife to Brooklyn and then disappeared.

Almet R. Latson, counsel for the Eagle Savings and Loan Company, said that after Spooner had gone on his vacation, an investigation of his books had been begun and that "mistakes" had been found. No warrant for his arrest had been asked for, but detectives had been engaged to search for him. District Attorney Cropsey would say nothing except that he was preparing to ask the Grand Jury to investigate the mortgage given Mrs. Metz when he heard of Spooner's suicide.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.
PASTOR RUSSELL'S TOPIC,
Evening, 8 o'clock.
"WHY GOD'S WRATH."
"The nations were angry, and Thy wrath is come."—Revelation 11:18.
THE TEMPLE, W. 63D ST., NR. B'WAY.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
17 Hicks St.
3 P. M., Pastor Toole's Topic: "Crumbs of Comfort from the Bible."
Seats free. No collection.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK W. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor, will preach, 11, "God Will Right Things." 8—Third in series of LANTERN LECTURES, "WHAT I SAW IN JAPAN."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 82d St., between 8th and 9th Avs. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Who Are God's Elect in This Present Troubled Age?"
8 P. M.—"What Relation Has This War to the Ten Toes of Daniel's Image and the Ten Kings of Daniel's Vision? Are We to Have a United States of Europe and Part of Asia, the Uprise of Socialism, and Increased Militarism?"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH,
104th Street and Broadway, City.
Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, PASTOR.
11—"AIMING HIGH AND HITTING THE MARK."
3—"THE MAN WHO SOUGHT A HARD PLACE."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning and evening, 11 A. M.—"The Christian Religion After Nineteen Centuries."
8 P. M.—"Hope for the Hopeless." Men who have been redeemed in the Jerry McAuley Mission will tell their life story. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Leader.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AV. NEAR 127TH ST.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Mantle of Prayer."
8 P. M.—"The Spirit of the Age," as expressed in Friedrich Nietsche.

WASHINGTON H'G'TS BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Beatitudes." (new series.)
8 P. M.—"Midst of the Street."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Washington Av. at 176th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 58th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH
(SWEDENBORGIAN.)
20th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Service 11 A. M., the pastor will preach. Subject: "Why the Wars Permitted?" Providence unable to avert or suppress the present outbreak, or is it to serve some mighty purpose?

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject: "What the Word Is Teaching." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avenues.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton,
Public worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. N. E. BOYNTON will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject: "Under the Juniper Tree." Evening subject: "Loyalty." Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor,
11 and 8. Evening topic, "Understanding God."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Public worship 11 A. M. Sermon, Rev. H. C. GARRISON. Sunday School, 9:45. Chinese School, 5 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park W. and 64th St., 11 A. M.—DR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "False Beliefs About War as Exposed by the Present World Crisis."

Jewish.
FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11
Rev. Wise: "War Gods and Church Gods."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. Silverman. "The Oasis in the Wilderness."
All are welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 10 and 3. Sunday School, 9:30.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Hemensnyder. Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.
GRACE, 104, nr. Col., Christian F. Reisner, D. D., 11, "Business Prosperity." 7:45, "Patriotism." Soldiers march to the service.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH,
Cor. 60th Street.
Rev. F. Watson Hannan, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. with classes for all. Epworth League at 7:15 P. M. A welcome to all at these services.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. Rev. FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 A. M., "Life's Supreme Reality." 8 P. M., "The Contagion of Trust."

UNION CHURCH,
40th St. at Broadway, 11 and 8.
J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.

New Thought.
CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST,
LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, 44th and Broadway. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Purity." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Incorporated.)—Lectures Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M. Lecture Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Public invited. 122 West 95th St. Come.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Emile Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 806 MADISON AV.
FRIDAY, 8:30 P. M. Speaker:
MISS ELLA MAY POWELL.
Subject:
"THE RELIGION OF MUSIC."
All Welcome.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.,
Preaches 11 and 8 at
WEST END,
Amsterdam at 105th.
Evening Choir, Lenox Orchestra 21 pieces; special programme.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

Presbyterian.
CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV.,
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: "THE MAN WHO HAS LOST HIS GRIP."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
181th St. near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach FIRST ANNIVERSARY Sermon at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. Rev. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D. D., of the West-Park Presbyterian Church.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 11.
Sermon and Special Music, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. M. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR.
Rev. G. A. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M.
Dr. Montgomery at 8 P. M. Choral Service.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D.
Communion at close of morning service.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. Mid-week Service, Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Noon Service every weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Services in the chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. HUGH BLACK, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. O. Clyde Weist, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS will preach at 11 A. M.
Dr. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. S. Clair Hester.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. R. M. Jefferys.
8 P. M.—Daily services, 7:30 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West 81st Av and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector. Services, 8-11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St.
The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Prayer.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. O. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 9:15. Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. WM. NORMAN GUTHRIE, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rector, Preacher.
4 P. M.—Choral Evensong.
8 P. M.—Children's Service.
4 P. M.—French Service.
8 P. M.—Rev. S. N. KENT, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
68th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer Preacher, the Rector, 11 A. M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Stanley H. Cleveland, 8 P. M.

EGLISH DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 West 37th.—Service demain, 10:30. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Rev. Mr. Groton); 8 (Rev. Mr. Edwards).

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
8th Av. and 127th St.
The rector, Doctor VALENTINE MATTER, will preach, 11 A. M., on "CHRIST'S IDEA OF PEACE," and at 8 P. M., "WHAT WAR MEANS TO US." Strangers welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—The Rev. LEIGHTON PARK, D. D., will preach.
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Sydney N. Ussher. Special music.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11 and 4.
ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, Sermon (Bishop Courtney) 11; Evening Prayer, Sermon (Mr. Bachman) 4

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St.—Services, 8, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR M. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. cor. 10th St.
Rev. BENGT STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
Service, 11 A. M., Rector.
Service, 8 P. M., Rector.

THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St.
OCTAVE OF FOUNDATION DAY.
Holy Communion 7, 8, 9, 10:30. (SERMON and 11 A. M. SERVICE.) 4 P. M. with ORCHESTRA, and EVENSONG at 8 o'clock, with Solemn Procession and Orchestra.

Protestant Episcopal.
TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 A. M., Holy Communion.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St. (near Amsterdam Av.)—PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11—"Jesus, the Supreme Example." 8 P. M.—"Perils of the Night."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M. A.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Better than Silver and Gold."
8 P. M.—"Our Friends in Heaven."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "How War Degrades Men."
Church School at 9:30 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENDRIK WILLEM COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Subject: "A New Setting for an Old Doctrine." The choir will sing "Old Hymns with New Musical Settings."

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M.
Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Herrick, Plymouth Church, Rochester.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2 258 Broadway, 10th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Irving S. Cooper, National Lecturer, speaks on "The New Spirituality." Admission Free. Strangers welcome.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister.
Mr. Sullivan will preach. Subject: "The Growth of Sympathy, and the Consequent Results to Certain Dogmas." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian,)
Park Avenue at 34th Street.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "OUR LOST SAFEGUARDS."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at eleven.
"The Radical Side of the Reformation."
Rev. Myrle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "UNCHARTED SEAS." A Sermon for Columbus Day.

Y. M. C. A.
S. PARKES CADMAN,
"THE REALITY OF GOD."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.
A NEW BIBLE COURSE, COMMENCING Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 113 Fulton St., in the Chapel of the Little Church Around the Corner. Every Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8:30 to 7:45. Teachers, Dr. C. I. Scofield, W. J. Pettingill, and Lewis S. Chafer. Absolutely free.

Bible Prophecy's Answer to the Insistent Question.
8 P. M.,—"What Part Will United States Take in Armageddon?"
Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av.
Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Dr. Wolfram, Soloist.

DR. CAMPBELL, BAPTIST METHODIST reunion Wednesday, 4, Lexington Av. Church, corner 111th.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Preaching annual convention and missionary sermon Christian and Missionary Alliance 10:30 A. M. by the President, Rev. A. B. Simpson, followed by annual missionary offering. 2:30 P. M., addresses by missionaries 4 P. M., addresses by Mr. Phillips Brooks, Field Secretary, Mr. Blankenship, Visit to Mission Field in the East." 7:30 P. M., preaching by Rev. W. W. Philpott of Hamilton, subject, "Saved as by Fire. Closing services of convention Monday, Oct. 12, Rescue Mission Day, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Addresses by representatives of the Rescue Mission and Salvation Army of New York and vicinity.

NEW MISSION,
Key to the Bible
GENEALOGICAL HALL,
West 125th Street.
Mrs. T. de M. Plunkett, First Missionary, lectures Sundays, 8 P. M. Subject: "Soul and Body."

All Welcome.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST.—1 258 Broadway, (near 79th St.) Room 8. Public lecture every Friday evening, 8:30. Oct. 16, "The War of Liberation," by Dr. Kati Ramusa.

8TH AV. MISSION, 260 8th Av., S. Wyer, Supt.—Meetings every night. WELCOME.

8TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER meeting, Cremorne Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 314 West 8th St. THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Steps to Realisation," 3 P. M.

HALL TO RENT for religious meetings, socialists, etc.; beautifully decorated; handsome electric light fan. Gunsteinoel Hall, 220 West 58th St.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Christianity as a Perpetual Crusade." Evening subject, "Is the Belgium and Holland of the Romance and Heroism of Their Story." Second sermon in the series.

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 4 blocks from Borough Hall subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Showers have continued over the central portions of the country, extending into the lower lake region and the East Gulf States. They did not reach the Atlantic States, except in a few scattered regions. Local rains continued in the extreme West, while in the South the weather was fair.

It is generally cooler over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, with temperatures somewhat below the seasonal average. The eastward temperatures remain high, except in Northern New England. There will be showers Saturday in the Lake region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the East Gulf States, and Saturday night or Sunday in the Atlantic States.

The weather will be generally fair Saturday in the Atlantic States; fair Saturday over the lake region and the central portions of the country, and fair Saturday and Sunday in the West, except in the extreme Northwest, where there will be scattered rains.

It will be cooler Saturday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Southwest, and cooler Sunday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east and southeast Saturday and Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except east of the Florida Coast.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York and Northern New England—Local showers Saturday, Sunday unsettled. Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, Sunday unsettled, possibly showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1914.		1915.	1914.
3 A. M.....64	68	4 P. M.....73	67
6 A. M.....65	62	7 P. M.....70	66
9 A. M.....67	69	9 P. M.....68	63
12 M.....68	73	11 P. M.....66	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 12:10 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—411 E. 56 St.; Jacob Bloch.....Slight
2:15—36 1 St.; M. Lerner.....$100
9:18—315 8 Av.; Mrs. Sulbet.....Slight
10:20—37 E. 59 St.; Max Bernstein.Slight
10:50—314-318 W. 28 St.; Michael Stone.Slight
11:00—445 W. 153 St.; Nathan Weinberger.....Slight

P. M.
1:55—609-611 E. 17 St.; P. R. Mitchell & Co.....$3,000
8:00—119-120 W. 148 St.; Benj. Strauss.Slight
11:40—1838 Washington Av.; L. Bloem...$10

4:20—20 Canal St.; not given.....Slight
4:30—56 1 St.; Max Green.....$500
8:45—18-24 Walker St.; Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.....Slight
6:10—236 Cherry St.; L. Kimbrowrits.Slight
7:00—57-57 Tompkins St.; Rosenthal & Cohen.....$2,000
8:05—106 Greene; Rosenthal & Stark..$2,000
8:40—18 Clinton; A. Kaufman.....Slight
9:10—939 Columbus Av.; J. Gallagher.Slight
10:05—31 E. 114 St.; not given.....Slight

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BANGS, LEMUEL B., (Oct. 4:) realty, over $1,000; personalty, over $1,000; to Mary E. and Helen A. Bangs, insurance, equally; residue to four children, equally.

CANAVAN, DAVID P., (Sept. 21:) personalty, over $10,000; to Catharine A. Canavan, personal effects and furniture and one-half residue, in trust for life, then to children; other half residue to children.

METSNER, AMELIA H., (Sept. 21:) realty, $7,500; personalty, $2,050; to Mamie Metsner, Jessie Kelly, Margaret MacGill, $00 each; Catharine Frees and Amelia Horn, $200 each; Margaret Just, $300; one-fourth residue to Margaret Frees; three-fourths to Otto, Robert H., and Henry L. Metsner, equally in trust.

NEHRSIEGER, WILHELM, (Dec. 27, 1913:) personalty, about $1,000; all to wife, Katharina.

PAUR, EMILIE, (Apr. 15:) realty, $7,500; personalty $663; to Angelica Bertram, Evelina Von Skrallis, Selma Leisel, and Ernest Anthony Paur, $100 each; residue to Clara Von Skrallis, Antonio Leisel, and Elizabeth A. Paur.

PINNEY, HOWARD GILLETTE, (Sept. 24:) personalty, $500; all to wife, Pearl.

RUSSELL, CAROLINE, (June 1:) personalty, about $2,000; to Florence Glynn, butterfly pin; Lela Everett, $1,200 mortg. on her house; Lela Everett and Joseph H. Broderick to share equally 5 shares Amer. Tel. stock; Harriet Draper, couch, rug, and shawl; Mary E. Draper, couch, rug, jet, some paintings and stohings; Mrs. Walter Adams, some brio-a-brac and stohings; Elizabeth Sanborn, watch and chain; Ellen C. Sanborn, lace collar, sable collar, and cuffs; Mrs. Nina Sankey, coral necklace; Jessie Arnield, lace shawl and white silk dress; Ellen Plummer and Carrie Royce, 3 shares Inter. Text Book each; Mrs. Geo. A. Russell, $100; Mrs. Maud Donahue, $300; Scott M. Russell, Lou Doty, Fred Morrison, Willis Morrison, Anna Lord, Winnie Philbrick, Alice Stoddard, and Clarence Russell, each $50; Mrs. Gilman, $500; Mrs. Morrison, $100; Frank P. Russell, diamond ring; Lela Everett, princess ring; Dorothy Everett, purple velvet dress and sable muff and scarf; Joseph Broderick and Florence Glynn, stock; Mrs. Richard McLean, old-fashioned vases.

SCHERMERHORN, CHARLES A., (Oct. 2:) realty, over $10,000; personalty, $5,000; all to wife, Louise.

SMITH, DANIEL B., (Sept. 30:) realty, over $1,000; personalty, less than $5,000; to John McCarthy, $500, and $500 more if used for burial plot upkeep of testator, if McCarthy thinks it best; Laurence Brown, $1,200; Edward C. Baldwin, $100; Knights of Columbus, equivalent to sums advanced by them to testator.

TAFT, REBECCA, (July 14:) personalty, over $5,000; all equally to Jennie Mallon, Rebecca Taft, Mamie Hoffmann, and Mary Ann Garrett.

WILLIAMS, ELIZABETH, (Sept. 16:) personalty, $3,000; to Maria Williams, cook for Mrs. Roosevelt, earrings, three-stone pin, and gold chain; Temple C. Burge, watch and chain; Albert Williams, ring; Louisa Williams, furniture; residue to Albert and Louisa Williams, equally.

ZINKE, LOUIS, (Sept. 27:) realty, $1,000; personalty, $1,000; one-fifth residue in trust for Caroline Zinke; four-fifths residue to Isaac L., Della, Alexander, and Ella Zinke.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Dr. JOSHUA C. BOULEE, (Sept. 8, 1909:) ins., $1,000.

LOUIS GIVERNAUD, (Jan. 9, 1908:) supplemental report.

Mrs. MARY L. KESSLER, (May 20, 1913:) net estate, $40,246; bank, $1,050; mortgages and personalty, $30,416.

MARY KING, (Oct. 6, 1913:) net estate, $4,000; all personalty.

WILLIAM McCORMICK, (Aug. 17, 1901:) supplemental report.

JOHN F. S. PURDY, (March 28:) net estate, $44,646; bank, $1,050; mortgages and personalty, $36,416.

Mrs. OTTILLIE SPIELBUHLER, (March 20, 1911:) bank, $1,187; net estate, $787.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been restored to the eligible lists specified:

Irene Brun, stenographer; George B. White, Assistant Director, Bacteriological Laboratories, Citywide, 1; Mary C. Healy, school farm attendant, Mt. Loretto; Samuel Bernstein, clerk, (third grade;) John Dunn, Inspector of Meters and Water Consumption; Florence M. Epworth and Sadie F. Boyce, stenographers; Milton Greenbaum, fireman; Margaret M. Shea, typewriting operator, (temporary;) Adele D. Topper, playground and gymnasium attendant; Grace M. Keogh, school farm attendant; Mortimer F. Sedwick, attendant; Anna Harris and Bertha F. Molloy, examiner of charitable institutions.

United States.

A competitive examination for specialist in home economics, for women only, is announced by the Civil Service Commission. It will be held Nov. 18 at the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,600 a year. The duties will include the collection and compilation of information relating thereto, and the giving of advice to education officers throughout the United States for courses of study in home economics. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publication or thesis. Graduation from a four-year course in a college or university of recognized standing; such educational training to have included courses in the various phases of home economics and not less than five years' experience in teaching some branch of home economics, or directing schools of home economics in a college or university, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
Sun rises..6:05 | Sun sets..5:30 | Moon rises..9:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:08	11:30	4:26	5:34
Governors Island	11:26	11:40	5:01	6:14
Hell Gate	1:16	1:30	6:41	7:54

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 9.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool, Oct. 3.
SS Celia, Cristobal, Oct. 6.
SS Mimiro, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
SS Masaspequa, Cienfuegos, Oct. 2.
SS Paloma, Nuevitas, Oct. 4.
SS Signe, St. Jago, Sept. 30.
SS Tapajos, Santos, Sept. 10.
SS Triton, Lisbon, Sept. 24.
SS Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 24.
SS Brakar, Boston, Oct. 8.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Oct. 4.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 8.
SS Auchencraig, Havana, Sept. 26.
SS Alfred Nobel, Rotterdam, Sept. 24.
SS John A. Hopper, Balbao, Sept. 1.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Oct. 2.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 9.
SS Francisco, Boston, Oct. 8.
SS Lucilina, Bordeaux, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TODAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Duca di Genova	Naples	Sept. 27
Infanta Isabel	Cadiz	Sept. 33
California	Christiania	Sept. 24
Soperga	Naples	Sept. 22
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 5
Panama	Colon	Oct. 4
Monterey	Havana	Oct. 7
Prins Willem V	Haiti	Oct. 8
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Buenos Aires	Barcelona	Sept. 23
Duggry	Methil	Sept. 25
Segurasco	Santiago	O

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000
Invites Your Account

Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Wanted
International Agricultural Corp. 5s
Jamaica W. S. Unified 5s
J. S. Young Tobacco
McAndrews & Forbes
Borden's
Royal Baking Powder
Leonard Snider & Co.
RECTOR 496 60 BROADWAY

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
R'way at 72d St 55 Cedar St 125th St at 8th Av.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.
111 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING Company, a New Jersey corporation, pursuant to the provisions contained in Section 2, Article XI., of the Mortgage made by it to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles H. Huttig, as Trustees, dated June 1, 1906, to secure an issue of Refunding First Mortgage Real Estate Sinking Fund 20-Year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, hereby gives notice that pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted, Max Kotany of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, has been duly appointed as successor and substituted trustee in the place and stead of Charles H. Huttig, deceased.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING COMPANY,
By FERDINAND A. W. KIECKHEFER, President.

For Sale—Nebraska State warrants, payable in about three months; Lincoln City warrants, payable in about four months; both at six per cent. interest; any amount, $100 upward. Lincoln Trust Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Wanted—B. R. T. stock for cash; state lowest price and number of shares. Address M. J. Berliner, Corry, Penn.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
233 Broadway.
New York, October 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable November 2, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 21, 1914. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 21, 1914, and reopen at 10 A. M. November 2, 1914.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ten per cent. (10%) and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) extra upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 19th, 1914, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 8th, 1914.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1914.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable Oct. 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.
First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated October 1st, 1908, at not exceeding par and interest, of a sufficient number of bonds of its issue of Refunding First Mortgage Real Estate Sinking Fund 20-Year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, hereby gives notice that pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted, Max Kotany of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, has been duly appointed as successor and substituted trustee in the place and stead of Charles H. Huttig, deceased.

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HIRAM C. TODD, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Sept. 30th, 1914.

Fifty-ninth (59th) Consecutive Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held today, a Dividend of 4% was declared payable October 15th to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 7th.

JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
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Proposals must be presented before 12 M. on Monday, November 2d, 1914, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the New York Telephone Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City."

By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

Dated New York, October 1st, 1914.

Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Treasury Regulations should accompany current coupons.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., October 7th, 1914. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., November 6th, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster Corps, 2,000 cords, breast; 30,000 cords, flats; 7,500 pair gloves, horsehide, lined; 7,000 pairs gloves, cotton, white; 28,000 hats, service; 400,000 pairs stockings, wool, lightweight. Information upon application, A. L. Smith, Depot Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE general partnership heretofore existing between W. W. BINNING and ALFRED H. McKENNA under the name of Henry Taylor Company has been dissolved, and that the said ALFRED H. McKENNA will continue the said business in the future under the above style of HENRY TAYLOR COMPANY.

New York, October 1, 1914.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Cars Still Out of Use—Commercial Paper in Demand.

Bumper crops have not been sufficient to offset the loss in merchandise and coal traffic which the railroads of the United States have suffered by reason of the Summer depression, intensified by the war. The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association showed yesterday that on the first of this month there was a net surplus of idle freight cars of 131,027, this figure representing a decrease of about 5,000 cars for two weeks. A good crop movement in an ordinary business year would have taken all of the cars that could be provided by the carriers. A year ago there was a surplus of 10,574 cars which was converted into a shortage before the middle of October. It now appears probable that the usual Fall car shortage will not be seen this year.

The banks in the New York Clearing House have made further gains in cash this week, and a statement as favorable as that put out last Saturday is indicated by the partial returns obtainable yesterday. Forecasts placed the net gain in cash for the week between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000. Another favorable item is the reawakened demand for commercial paper which has developed the last couple of days. There was a brisk demand yesterday for prime mercantile paper at 7 per cent., which led brokers to believe that a rate of 6½ per cent., or even 6 per cent., is not far off. Foreign exchange rates made still another advance, demand sterling ranging between 84.90¾ and 84.97½. The committee handling the gold pool does not feel free to sell exchange except in such cases as relief in the situation is promised, and bankers in Europe having a credit at this centre either through cash on deposit here or money due them for securities sold on the New York market have shown a willingness to pay a high rate for exchange on London.

The Baltimore & Ohio has published the details of the proposed $500,000,000 blanket mortgage, plans for which were under way last May, but which were put off by the sale of $35,000,000 of one-year notes. These notes fall due June 1 next, and no new financing will be required before that date, but the stockholders' approval must be given, and several State commissions have to pass on the new bonds before issuance. The interest rate will not be fixed, allowing the bankers to get the best price, according to the temper of the market, when each issue is brought out. The New York Central syndicate, which was organized in April to take $40,000,000 of the new refunding and improvement 4½ per cent. bonds, has been extended from Oct. 11, the date fixed for its expiration. It was reported yesterday that about $12,000,000 of these bonds have been placed at the original offering price of 95½, and that the outbreak of war had disturbed prices to such an extent that the small remainder would be offered at 89½. The investment market is becoming more active, but is still limited to a very small part of its normal volume.

MOTOR CO. MAKES REPORT.

Maxwell Statement Shows Surplus —Dividend Is Omitted.

The Maxwell Motor Company reports for the year ended July 31: Net earnings, $1,430,445; other income, $339,979; total income, $1,770,424; deductions, $264,956, and surplus, $1,505,468. The balance sheet shows cash, $1,785,992; surplus, $1,505,468, and total assets and liabilities of $38,723,693.

In his report President Walter E. Flanders says:

"The net working assets were approximately $6,000,000, of which more than $1,750,000 was cash. Although the net earnings of the company amount to more than $1,500,000, as against annual dividend requirements on the first preferred stock of $600,555, the management has deemed it advisable to conserve the liquid assets of the company for the developing and extension of its business. Therefore, no dividends have been declared."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6½@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	84.97½	84.90¾	84.96¼
Cable sterling	4.98¾	4.97¾	4.97¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	84.96¾	84.97½
Paris	5.05	5.04½
Berlin	.92½	.92½
Switzerland	5.05	5.04½
Holland	.42	.42⅛

New York Clearing House exchanges, $104,125,866; balances, $12,211,688. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,063,544.

The local banks gained $1,923,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 30c premium; San Francisco, par; Minneapolis, 10c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $8.75 discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23¾d, off 3-16d. New York, 51¾c, off ¾c.

French Rentes Up to 78 Francs.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 9 (via Paris.)—French 3 per cent. rentes advanced to 78 francs.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.09	Occidental Con.	.35
Belcher	.09	Ophir	.75
Caledonia	.44	Overman	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Crown Point	.05	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.35
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.76	Comb. Frac.	.08
Midway	.09	D'field Daisy	.03
Mispah Extension	.23	D'field Black B.	.02
Montana	.40	D'field Con. M.	1.25
North Star	.17	G'field Merger	.16
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Extens.	.32
Tonopah Merger	.25	Silver Pick	.04
West End	.56	Vernal	.04

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.11	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.02	MANHATTAN. Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	6½ Jackpot	5
Elkton	44	45 McKinney	30
El Paso	96	125 Old Gold	2
Findlay	1	2 Portland	100
Gold Dol.	2	3½ Vindicator	102
Isabella	13	11½	

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 8:

	Oct. 8.	Month.	Fiscal
Customs	$2,022,054	$2,022,054	$28,606,774
Ordinary	606,727	5,016,044	76,709,453
Corp. & inc. tax	17,700	171,918	3,126,653
Miscellaneous	24,197	140,266	20,077,966
Total receipts	1,478,678	5,329,228	127,514,093
Expenditures	1,920,090	12,567,533	124,251,104
Deficit	441,324	8,048,259	$3,262,989

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

"As regards immediate business conditions as a whole are those of somewhat reduced transactions. The harvesting of the great crop in the West, that of wheat being the largest on record, and the marketing of these at high prices, with continued heavy demand for export, makes for an agricultural prosperity that to some extent is communicated to Western industries and trades. In the East the improving financial situation inspires confidence and aids the plans for handling the great commerce which is expected to come to this country. Certain trades so far, for instance, the shoe industry and some lines of dry goods, show considerable activity, due largely to the increased foreign demand occasioned by the war. But the great basic industries of iron and steel, copper and coal are operating at much below normal and the building trades are depressed.

"Clearings through the banks this week at leading cities in the United States aggregate $2,224,845,201, a decrease of 20.7 per cent. as compared with the $2,805,144,290 of the same week last year, and of 28 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913, when the total was $3,088,895,000. New York City continues to report sharp contraction, the decreases at that centre being 39.1 and 27.6 per cent., as compared with 1913 and 1912.

Bradstreet's says:

"Trade reports present an admixture of continued ill effects of the European war, warm weather, depression in the Southern cotton crop situation, high rates for money, although there are some signs of easing, hand-to-mouth buying, very slow collections, restricted industrial outputs and close scanning of credits. Under the circumstances the trade and industrial situation exhibits a very uneven appearance, and at this juncture export operations, largely of war supplies, provide the chief fillip to a concededly disappointing trade.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of September show three aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$2,211,483 +	$143,855
Twenty-two roads	14,519,928 —	2,184,201
Total (26 roads)	16,731,411 —	2,040,346

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for August—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	8,264	8,120	8,074
Gross	8,742,381	9,145,284	8,467,284
Net aft. taxes	3,181,067	3,283,319	3,030,546
Gross, 2 mos.	16,609,955	16,908,560	16,783,907
Net aft. taxes	5,901,157	5,520,815	5,643,927

CUBA RAILROAD for August—

Gross	346,488	360,872	309,808
Net	181,448	161,740	131,313
Surp aft. chgs	101,202	94,094	54,095
Gross, 2 mos.	730,031	695,060	648,701
Net	293,030	297,268	260,024
Sur. aft. chgs.	172,480	165,670	197,174

GRAND TRUNK for August—
Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada:

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$809,800	$885,450	$75,650
Net	255,700	291,300	35,600
Gross, 8 mos.	5,788,200	6,047,700	259,500
Net	1,502,500	1,532,800	30,300
Grand Trunk Western:			
Gross	140,100	128,600	*10,500
Net	25,700	15,100	*10,600
Gross, 8 mos.	974,550	1,016,700	42,150
Net	21,750	84,450	62,700
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
Gross	47,300	44,000	*3,300
Net	3,000	1,300	*2,300
Gross, 8 mos.	384,650	294,800	*10,100
Deficit	39,150	84,450	*4,700

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for August—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$727,846	$893,914	$168,568
Net aft. taxes	56,551	224,702	168,210
Gross, 2 mos.	1,466,283	1,650,428	193,140
Def. aft. taxes	22,054	*526,184	548,219

*Increase. †Surplus.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for August—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,231	1,231	1,231
Gross	985,872	1,068,298	1,098,306
Net after tax.	153,434	170,765	216,217
2 mos. gross	2,067,952	2,166,907	2,142,482
Net after tax.	339,130	302,750	422,546

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for August—

Mileage	2,003	2,113	2,060
Gross	5,756,906	6,168,284	6,410,202
Net after tax.	1,632,230	1,775,424	2,015,705
2 mos. gross	11,512,342	12,012,222	12,163,959
Net after tax.	3,193,805	3,355,859	4,068,961

PERE MARQUETTE for August—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	2,321	2,320	1
Gross	1,624,060	1,512,502	112,558
Net after tax.	457,512	188,751	276,561
2 mos. gross	3,003,617	2,917,343	86,274
Net after tax.	724,950	290,066	434,883

TEXAS & PACIFIC for August—

Gross	4,445,540	4,586,909	*$8,369
Net	359,908	324,496	35,412
2 mos. gross	2,921,742	2,911,522	10,220
Net	683,143	591,612	71,530

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INTERCONTINENTAL RUBBER for the year ended July 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross profit	86,671	200,324	1,190,035
Adm. and gen. exp.	55,681	54,954	81,186
Net profit	30,989	205,369	1,108,850
Dividends	36,458	87,500	87,500
Surplus	14,531	117,869	1,021,350
Prev. surplus	2,197,810	2,110,940	1,734,240
Total surplus	2,212,341	2,228,809	2,755,708
Charged off	15,500	31,000	644,768
P. & L. surp.	2,196,841	2,197,809	2,110,940

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC., for the year ended July 31—

*Net earnings from operation	$1,430,445
Other income	339,979
Total income	1,770,424
Depreciation	264,956
Surplus	1,505,407

*After deducting costs of manufacturing and expenses of advertising, selling, administration, and taxes.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The falling off in the movement of wheat at interior points and the general belief that the maximum pressure of this year's crop has been felt has created a more bullish sentiment in the wheat market, as many traders believe that the demand from abroad will continue no matter what may happen in connection with the war, and that practically all American surplus will be needed. The export demand yesterday was disappointing, however, and as there was a show of heaviness in Europe prices, after having opened lower and subsequently advanced over a cent a bushel, eased off during the afternoon and closed with net losses of ⅛ to ¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.10¼; No. 2 hard, $1.06; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.11, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.13¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December			1.18½	1.18½	98¾
May			1.24	1.24½	98⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16¼	1.09¼	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	86⅝
May	1.18⅝	1.14¼	1.18	1.18⅝	91¼

CORN.

The weather over the corn belt was again unsettled, with heavy rains in some sections, but while this caused early firmness in the market, prices failed to hold, and final quotations were ⅛@¼ net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¼c, nominal, to arrive, and strictly prime Argentine at 80c asked, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	71⅛
May	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70⅜	71⅞

OATS.

The oats market was steady early, but at the close showed net losses of ⅜@½c. The local cash market was firm; standard white quoted at 51c to 51½c; No. 2 white, 51½c to 52c; No. 3, 50½c to 51c; No. 4, 50c to 50½c; ordinary clipped white, 50½c to 53½c; fancy clipped white, 51½c to 54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Year.	Last Year.
December	48⅝	47¾	47¾	48⅝	41¾
May	51⅜	51	51	51⅜	44⅝

PROVISIONS.

Trading in the provision market was inactive and price changes were irregular. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000 head; estimated for Saturday, 7,000 head; Kansas City received 3,000 head and Omaha 2,100 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Year.	Last Year.
October	9.70	9.72	9.72	9.72	10.55
January	9.90	9.82	9.82	9.80	10.75
Ribs—					
October	10.80	10.75	10.80	10.70	10.40
January	9.90	9.77	9.77	9.90	10.85
Pork—					
January	19.00	18.75	18.75	18.95	19.80

COTTON.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has approved the amendments to the by-laws reported by the special committee, and they will be voted upon by the membership of the Exchange a week from next Monday. In addition to creating a contract meeting the requirements of the United States cotton futures law, they provide for an increase in commission rates from $15 to $20 per contract to non-members of the Exchange for the round turn, and it is expected that they will be adopted without opposition. There was a meeting of the Board of Managers this morning to consider new trading rules, and a report of some sort is expected from the committee on the organization of a clearing house early next week.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The weakness in crude oil brought about heavy hedging operations in the local market for refined, and in consequence prices during the day again broke to new low records and closed with net losses of 4 to 10 points.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.80@5.90	5.85
October			5.25@5.28	5.35
November			5.35@5.37	5.45
December	5.49	5.44	5.44@5.45	5.52
January	5.63	5.57	5.56@5.57	5.63
February	5.75	5.72	5.69@5.74	5.77
March	5.90	5.85	5.77@5.85	5.87
April	5.96	5.92	5.91@5.91	5.93
May	6.06	6.01	6.01@6.03	6.08

COFFEE.

A decline of 1d in the Brazilian rate of exchange on London very effectively checked the more confident feeling which had developed in the coffee market as a result of the recent advancing tendency in the Exchange market. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were 15 to 25 points lower, the local spot market was marked down ⅜ to ½c, and while values generally did not lose quite all of their recent advance they left traces of it, and it seemed to be the general impression that Brazilian operators had become overenthusiastic on account of the recent indications of improvement in the financial situation there. In the local cash market Rio 7s were quoted at 8¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 5,700 packages. Market barely steady for top grades of fresh creamery, with demand light. Secondary qualities plenty, rather urgently offered, and values subject to negotiation. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30¾@31c; higher-scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@27½c; thirds, 26@26½c; creamery, held extras, (92 score) 30¼@31c; higher-scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 26@27c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 23@25c; process extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25½@25¾c; lower grades, 24@24½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 20@20½c; packing stock, 19½@21½c; current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,772 cases. There is a steady market for the highest qualities of fresh eggs, showing a larger proportion of new laid stock, but for all other grades, comprising the great bulk of the supply, trade is dull and the situation demoralized. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 29@31c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 24@23c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@18c; undergrades, 14@15c; refrigerator, firsts, charges paid, 23@23c; spot delivery, 21½@22c; seconds, charges paid, 21@21½c; undergrades, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, fancy large, new laid, 45@47c; defective, 38@43c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 32@45c; Western, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery browns, fancy, 32c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 29@30c.

FORECLOSURE ORDER FOR ROCK ISLAND

Judge Mayer Overrules Charges Made by Samuel Untermyer for Bondholders.

INTERVENTION PLEA DENIED

Inadvisable to Put an Upset Price on Property, Court Holds—Plan of Reorganization.

Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday handed down two memorandums in connection with the foreclosure suit brought by the Central Trust Company, as Trustee, against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. In these he refused to assent to any of the contentions which had been made by Samuel Untermyer, as the attorney for Rock Island bondholders to the value of more than $1,000,000, and he directed that the decree as asked by the Central Trust Company be drawn. In doing so he explained that it was stated a plan for reorganization was to be announced as soon as the decree was signed, and as this would have to come before the court an opportunity would be given to any person then to be heard.

Mr. Untermyer in his application for leave to intervene had asserted that it was impossible for W. N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, to be both Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee and a Trustee of the collateral mortgage, and he had complained of the onerous conditions exacted by that committee. He had asserted that it was unfair not to have an upset price appointed for the sale of the stock, underlying the mortgage, and that the provision that it be sold in a single block made it certain that only a Wall Street syndicate could purchase it.

Moreover, Mr. Untermyer brought to the attention of the court the way in which the old Illinois Rock Island Company had been induced to pay $7,500,000 for the stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company and had received in return only the bonds of the Iowa Rock Island Company. This transaction his petition described as a fraud on the Illinois company's stockholders. The court refused to take this view of the matter.

"To justify intervention," it said, "the court must be satisfied that the trustee is guilty of fraud or misconduct, or that he is so situated that his obligations in some other direction conflict with or are inconsistent with the proper discharge of his duty as trustee.

"Upon the papers submitted upon this motion I am not so satisfied, but on the contrary my conclusion is that the trustee is discharging its duty in the premises in accordance with its obligations under the trust agreement, and that it has not done any act nor taken any position which justifies or requires intervention."

Judge Mayer also handed down a memorandum with regard to the form of foreclosure decree. In that he said that the ideal arrangement would be no doubt the acquisition by the Rock Island bondholders of their proportionate share of the stock which had been pledged as security for the bonds. But to do that it would be necessary to settle the question of title, and that would be possible only by a sale pursuant to a decree.

The court went on to say that in present financial circumstances it was inadvisable to place an upset price upon the property. Such an action would seem to pledge the court morally to confirm the sale if the price were bid, but "at this time, even if one had the aid of those best informed as to financial conditions, the fixing of an upset price would probably amount to a mere guess."

The trust agreement, it was then pointed out, required the sale of the stock in one block unless 60 per cent. of the bondholders objected. Judge Mayer admitted that this clause was not binding upon the court, but it was expected to take account of it. So he came to the conclusion:

"To sell at this time otherwise than in one block or parcel seems impracticable, and might well lead to harmful delay and confusion, and as it seems to me, might merely postpone the problem for possibly a considerable period."

The court took note of the fact that it had been stated that a plan of reorganization was to be announced immediately upon the signing of the decree, which, if carried into effect, would result in the pledged stock being purchased for the benefit of the bondholders and would come ultimately into their hands. This plan, Judge Mayer said, must come before the court for confirmation and then would consider with all the facts before it whether the plan should be thus confirmed. Whenever this application was made, any persons interested might be heard, and in order to insure their knowledge of the proceedings the court directed that the notice of application to confirm must be advertised widely in this city, in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

The only reference which Judge Mayer made to the contention with regard to the rights of the old Illinois stockholders to the $7,500,000, was in this paragraph:

"In regard to the alleged claim for $7,500,000, the Special Master may apply to the court for instructions as to the advisability of announcing at the sale that it is claimed that such a claim exists, without, however, expressing any opinion as to the merits of the claims."

MAY DROP THROUGH FREIGHT

Crisis in Fight Over Long and Short Haul Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Transcontinental railroad companies, at a hearing today before Examiner Thurtell, threatened to discontinue all transcontinental business and force inter-mountain cities to pay freight rates which would be the totals of local tariffs if the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to suspend the long and short haul clause which the railroads are attacking.

"If the railroads," said Attorney Donnelly, "are forced to reduce transcontinental rates in order to meet the competition of the Panama Canal, and yet are forced to abide by the long and short haul clause, which would force them to reduce in like proportion the rates to intermediate points, the roads will be forced to discontinue all through freight service.

"The inter-mountain cities, which will present evidence to the commission protesting against the reduction in rates unless other tariffs are lowered, will be in much worse position if that happens. They will be forced to pay local rates from point to point, which will mean not only greatly increased freight charges, but delays in delivery."

Shippers opened their side of the case this afternoon. W. H. Simmons, a wholesale grocer, of Reno, Nev., said that if the rates as proposed by the railroads were to go into effect, he and other shippers in the inter-mountain cities would be driven out of business. "If the railroads are upheld the California jobber would be able to purchase his goods in the Eastern markets, have them shipped to the coast and then sent to the interior cities for a rate much lower than we would be forced to pay."

MORTGAGE FOR $600,000,000

B. & O. Stockholders Will Be Asked to Approve It on Nov. 16.

Plans for the creation of a blanket mortgage for $600,000,000 for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which were being discussed last Spring when it was decided to sell an issue of $35,000,000 of one-year 4½ per cent. notes, have been taken up again, and the stockholders will be asked to approve the new mortgage at a meeting to be held on Nov. 16.

It is not planned to market any bonds under the new mortgage before June, 1915, when the notes fall due, and the railroad is undertaking no new construction work at this time. Each series of bonds will bear such rate of interest as to best meet conditions existing at the time.

Stockholders will also be asked to approve a plan to reduce the number of organizations in several States. President Willard said yesterday:

"I have been against raising money by the sale of notes, which we have been forced to resort to, and I want to get away from the necessity of selling $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 of securities at one time. This mortgage will enable us, under favorable circumstances, to avoid the use of notes and to sell two, five or ten millions of bonds at a time, according to our needs."

NO CAR SHORTAGE LIKELY.

Idle Freight Equipment Much Greater Than Usual.

In the two weeks ended Oct. 1 there was a decrease of but 5,022 in the number of freight cars idle on roads in this country and Canada. The net surplus on that day was 131,027 cars.

In ordinary times the demand for cars at this season is very heavy to handle the crop movement, and the latter part of October usually sees a shortage of equipment. The depression, largely due to the war, has exerted such an effect on shipments that railroad men do not look for a shortage this Fall. A year ago there were but 10,574 idle cars.

Southern Railway Dividend in Scrip.

The Southern Railway, which deferred action on its semi-annual dividend of the preferred stock a month ago, yesterday declared a payment of 2 per cent. in scrip in lieu of cash. The certificates are to bear interest at 4 per cent. and are payable in five years. Recently the company has been paying 2½ per cent. semi-annually.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Incorporated today:

Jackson Heights Corpn., Mineola, to acquire Barclay Duero tract, Second Ward, Queens, $84,000; J. F. Murphy, R. E. Disney, G. W. Bersch, 9,102 4 Av., Bklyn.

Y. Fur Auction Sales Corpn., $1,000,000; H. Eisenbach, C. S. Porter, O. Godfrey Becker, 129 W. 29 St.

American Beauty Knitting Mills, $20,000; A. Goldberg, H. Gottlieb, L. Friedman, 624 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.

Housewives' Memorising Co., Buffalo, advertising articles, devices, machinery, $50,000; G. M. Barclay, F. E. Comstock, J. C. Collins, 176 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo.

Crown Supply Co., barbers' drugsists', merchants', vendors' supplies, $25,000; W. D. Pritchard, L. and F. Wiltschek, 64 E. 125 St.

Elwin & Son, Bklyn, china and glassware, hotel supplies, $10,000; L. Elwin, C. R. Kerr, H. Fleischman, 125 Prospect Pl., Bklyn.

Mme. Louise W. Hill Co., N. Y. C., hair goods, manicuring articles, $5,000; L. W. George, G. L. Fowler, Mme. Louise W. Hill, Rochester.

Lebohner Bros. Co., Jamaica, construction, realty, $10,000; H. M.

PUZZLE OVER FATE OF HEINZE'S BOOKS

He Says District Attorney Kept Them, but Another Testifies They Were Returned.

THINKS HIS RIGHTS INVADED

Question of Calling Charles W. Morse as Witness in Gould's Suit to be Decided Tuesday.

F. Augustus Heinze was recalled to the witness chair before Justice Page in the Supreme Court yesterday to prove by his checks that he had paid Charles W. Morse $400,000 on account for 8,000 shares of the Mercantile Bank stock. Edwin Gould, who is suing him for more than $1,200,000 on notes for the balance of the payment and is represented by Alton B. Parker, sat in the court room listening intently to the testimony.

Asked if he had the checks he had given to Mr. Morse, Mr. Heinze produced two of them, one for $87,000 and the other for $100,000. He said he could not produce the other checks he had given, and Mr. Parker told the jury that Mr. Heinze's books should show all the money that the witness had paid. Mr. Heinze said he didn't know where his books were. In reply to a question when he had seen them last he replied:

"I saw them in a room in the Federal Building. They were seized by United States Marshal Henkel when the affairs of the Mercantile Bank were being investigated. The Marshal drove off with a whole vanload. He took not only the books containing entries of the bank but all those of the various companies in which I was interested, as well as my personal books. I think he had no right to do this, and that my constitutional rights were invaded. He had only a right to take the books of the bank and those of the United States Copper Company."

Mr. Heinze said that when he was acquitted he thought the Government should have given him back his books, but that he had not succeeded in getting them. He said he was not in his office when the books were taken, or he would have protested.

"I agree with you," said Mr. Parker. "They had no right to take your books. Have you tried to get them back?"

Mr. Heinze said his lawyers had tried to get the books back, but had not succeeded.

John T. Fernsler, the employe in the office of the United States District Attorney who handled the Heinze indictments, testified that all of the books and documents taken from Mr. Heinze had been returned to him and that not one of them could be considered of a personal character.

Whether Mr. Morse will be called as a witness will not be determined until Tuesday. At the close of yesterday's proceedings Mr. Parker asked Justice Page to award judgment to Mr. Gould and to dismiss the counterclaim of Mr. Heinze for $400,000 he had paid on account for the stock and $600,000 which he said he was assured he could make by purchasing it. Arguments were heard on the motion, but judgment was reserved.

In his answer to the suit Mr. Heinze accused Mr. Morse of having acted as the agent of Mr. Gould in disposing of the Mercantile Bank stock and of having induced him to buy it at $325 a share by misrepresenting the financial condition of the bank. Mr. Gould has denied this as well as all of the other accusations made by Mr. Heinze. The first witness yesterday was Richard S. Ramsay, President of the East River Savings Institution, who was asked if he was present at the conference between the late Miles M. O'Brien and Mr. Heinze, when the condition of the Mercantile Bank was discussed. He said he was present at such a meeting, but he told of a talk he had with Mr. Heinze at the Waldorf-Astoria, in which the latter asked his advice as to the prospective purchase of the Mercantile Bank stock. The witness said he advised Mr. Heinze not to meddle with it as a speculation, but that it might be all right as an investment.

Emil Klein, who was the Cashier of the Mercantile Bank when it was under the control of Mr. Heinze, testified that before Mr. Heinze was elected President of the bank its deposits amounted to $21,000,000, and that when Mr. Heinze got out they were only $4,100,000. In reply to questions by Edgar T. Brackett, Mr. Heinze's counsel, the witness admitted that the five large realty parcels credited on the books of the bank failed to materialize.

Stanley P. Gifford, a consulting engineer, testified to a telephone conversation between Mr. Heinze and William Nelson Cromwell, in which Mr. Heinze reluctantly consented to take $125 a share for his Mercantile Bank stock after the financial depression of 1907. Charles W. Saack, Mr. Heinze's secretary, expressed the opinion that most of the securities in the "buried assets" were worthless.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Milkman<Arthe.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. McArdle< Reilly—David B. King.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Re Jones—William C. Arnold. Wilmerding<Lederer—Theron G. Strong. Re Callahan—Elek J. Ludvigh.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Tighe<Walters—Ernest R. Eckley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Isaac Seldes<Morris Tobias—Isaac Seldes.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Sadie Calender<Abraham J. Scheer—Ezekiel Fixman.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Lillian B. Wechsler<Kate G. Kraner—Nathan Applebaum, Arnold J. D. Heins<Mary A. Smith—William W. Pellet. Emma Gutman<Corporal Realty Co.—Michael J. McNamara. Charles W. Lee<28th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co.—John H. Van Tyne. Emma Van Horn< Elizabeth Roberts—Harvey T. Andrews.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J. James P. Tighe<Catherine M. Walters—Maurice J. McCarthy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—No day calendar.
APPELLATE TERM—No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I., motions; Part III., trials.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Ganctried< Sida Const. Co.—Phoenix Ingraham. Matter of Motschenbacher—J. Philip Van Kirk.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Commission houses in the Fourth Avenue district will be closed on Monday, and a number of the largest textile firms will also observe the holiday.

Valentine & Bentley, silks, of 421 Fourth Avenue, expect to be in the new quarters they have leased at 470 Fourth Avenue by the first of the year.

Preparations are well under way for the annual dinner of the Far Western Travelers' Association, which will be held in February. Indications now are that nearly 1,500 guests will be present.

FOR FAMILY COLD STORAGE.

City Should Rent Out Private Iceboxes, Mayor's Committee Says.

Cold storage compartments to be rented by the housewife, as her husband rents a safety deposit box, are now planned by the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply. They will be a feature of the municipal cold storage plant, which it hopes to erect in the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn. The committee met yesterday afternoon and announced that it would ask the Board of Estimate next Friday for $150,000, with which to carry out part of that improvement.

It wishes to develop it as a modern terminal market with the channel dredged out, so that lighters would have deep water alongside the pier between the market and the Navy Yard. Produce arriving by water will be landed there and carried at once to the four-story cold-storage plant, of which the second floor will be for the exclusive use of dealers, and the third floor for the housewives.

The committee has had many complaints that the average housewife was unable to take advantage of low prices, because she had no place in which to store goods. The housewife storage system is expected to supply the need. The charges will be slight, but the committee is sure that the venture will pay.

It was also announced yesterday that the Mayor's committee expects to remain in existence for at least a year, and George W. Perkins will ask the Mayor to refer all questions concerning markets and food distribution to it.

Borough President Marks, with the Mayors of Philadelphia and Baltimore and a number of other guests, will inspect the markets this morning, leaving the Queensboro Bridge Market at 9:20 A. M. and visiting the Fort Lee Ferry and the Harlem Bridge Market.

The Mayor's committee is now considering a plan for a market in the Dutch Kills section of Long Island City, which could be used for both retail and wholesale purposes. Not only could supplies be brought to it by water, but it would be near the site selected for a big terminal market by the Long Island Railroad, which has promised its co-operation.

LYONS IN WAR TIME.

Looms in the City Idle and There Is a Glut of Goods.

Every loom in Lyons has been idle since the beginning of the war, and the silk warehouses of the town are glutted with stocks of raw material, according to K. Komiya, manager of the Lyons branch of the firm of Nozawaya & Co. of Yokohama and New York, who arrived yesterday with Mrs. Komiya, on his way to Japan.

"August was a month of ever-increasing depression in Lyons," said Mr. Komiya at the Wolcott. "At the beginning of September we thought Paris was doomed to fall within twenty-four hours, and we knew that would mean the immediate occupation of Lyons by the Germans. The first call to the colors practically closed the silk factories, because it took away all the young workmen and most of the foremen and managers. The wholesale business immediately went to pieces, and the only stores that kept open were the little retailers. Owing to the declaration of a moratorium it was practically impossible to do business.

"During the last week in August the manufacturers managed to get together a shipment of goods for England and the United States, but no silk has left the town since.

"The silk industry in France is absolutely paralyzed for the time, and the effect is widespread. But the general opinion is that, as soon as the German armies are driven out of France, confidence will be restored and the factories will start up again. Unfortunately, there is a prevailing opinion that the war will be long.

"Many prisoners and many wounded have passed through Lyons, most of them to be sent to Southwest France, near the Spanish frontier. The hospitals of the town were filled. The centre of interest for the Lyonnaise seemed to be in the operations about Belfort. It was felt that, if that fortress could not withstand the German siege guns, it was all over for Lyons. The citizens established stations for feeding the families of soldiers gone to the front, and these were thronged at meal time."

BIG IMPORTS CONTINUE.

Their Variety Also Made a Good Showing Last Week.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Oct. 3, while below those of the previous week, were heavier than in the other weeks of the war and amounted to $15,450,621. The week before they reached $16,228,018, and the week before that $13,542,239.

As indicative that dyestuffs are coming in steadily, if in reduced volume, is the fact that aniline colors imported here last week had a value of $96,496, compared with $21,334 the week before. Aniline color imports for the past four weeks are officially set down as having a value of $204,555. Aniline salts, of which there is a dearth in the American market, were imported last week to the value of only $200. Dyewood imports were $77,482, and indigo entries $35,203. Dyewood extracts last week had a value of $257,874, while alizarine was appraised at $25,190. Argol imports were $45,630, and chemical salts $9,554.

Fur importations, which slackened at the beginning of the war, last week were entered to the value of $205,646. Included in the Custom House report are $99,519 worth of precious stones and watches, while coffee entries were appraised at $1,082,878. Imports of leather, hides, and findings were set down at $687,895, while imports of wool totaled 2,372 bales, worth $215,468. Cotton imports were 235 bales, appraised at $13,582.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,862,292, silk entries being appraised at $472,899. The week before these entries were valued at $2,718,043, and at $1,343,190 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $564,322, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $1,202,098. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $535,295, while the entries were $1,460,188.

DOESN'T LOOK PROMISING.

The Suggestion to Send Cotton to Moscow Via Siberia.

Cotton Exchange brokers were interested yesterday in a cablegram from Consul General John H. Snodgrass of Moscow, to the effect that American cotton can be sold in Moscow by way of Siberia for lower prices than Asiatic. Ralph W. Levy voiced the sentiment of the traders generally when he said:

"It goes without saying that at this time when the American cotton is tied up by the war, factors here would be more than glad to sell cotton to Russia at the attractive prices mentioned by the Consul General, but the question is, how can it be shipped? Steamer transportation between this and Russian ports is suspended, and freight rates across the continent via the Pacific would stand in the way, not to mention insurance.

"Another obstacle would be the matter of exchange. I do not believe that that could be arranged at the present time. Further than this, I do not think Russia is the only while the war is going on to take much of our cotton, as the operatives are in the army and the mills presumably closed. In any event, it would be a hard matter getting goods over there."

The Consul General's cablegram said that the Russian cotton crop is good and that extremely high prices are quoted. Home-grown cotton is worth $23.53 per 100 pounds in Moscow. A war tax of $1.43 per 100 pounds on foreign cotton and $2.14 per 100 pounds on domestic cotton is contemplated. The Russian cotton crop for this season is stated to be 1,004,328 bales of 500 pounds each, compared with 917,352 bales last year.

American exports of cotton to European Russia for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, aggregated 94,726 bales, worth $6,482,500. For the eight months of this year ending with August, our exports were 24,747 bales, valued at $1,941,500.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions That Vary the Rates of Duty on Imports.

Arnhold, Karbery & Co. lost yesterday in protests before the Board of United States General Appraisers dealing with the classification under the present tariff law, of sheep skins used in making baby carriage robes. The goods were invoiced as tanned sheep skins, but Appraiser Sague returned them as dressed furs on the skin, which called for duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. Lower duty was claimed by the importers as undressed skins, and at other rates lower than assessed, but none of them is regarded by the board as applicable to the goods.

The Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Company was sustained in claims relating to cotton cushions for needle thread machines. Collector Malone took duty under the old law at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as cotton cords. The testimony was that the articles are known in the trade as wicks or needle cushions and are in the form of cylinders. It was contended that they are manufactures of cotton, and as such properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper says in his decision that the articles are not cords and reverses the Collector.

The Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, Cleveland, was sustained in contentions as to spindle banding imported under the old law. The customs men returned the articles as tapes and took duty at 60 per cent. The board holds that the gods are in fact "tapes," and should be given the rate asked, 15 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

In sustaining a protest by Snow's United States Sample Express Company, the board held that shirt bosoms made from tuckings are more specifically provided for in the new tariff under paragraph 256 than under paragraph 358. Collector Malone assessed the goods at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as "articles made wholly or in part of tuckings," as provided for in paragraph 358. Judge Cooper holds that the bosoms fall under the provision claimed by the importers, which calls for a duty of only 30 per cent. on "clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part."

CASSIDY AND WALTER OUT.

Admitted to Bail of $35,000 and $7,500, Respectively.

Joseph Cassidy and Louis T. Walter, Jr., convicted with William Willett, Jr., of trafficking in a judiciary nomination, were admitted to bail yesterday by Justice Jenks, of the Appellate Division, Brooklyn, pending the disposition of their case by the Court of Appeals. Cassidy's bail was $35,000 and that of Walter $7,500. Willett is still in the Raymond Street jail. His counsel is trying to find a surety to put up the bond of $40,000.

Assistant District Attorney Hemstreet contended no bail should be fixed in either case.

"If these men are in custody in jail," said he, "their cases will be considered more quickly by the Court of Appeals."

"The law," replied Justice Jenks, "states that if their appeal shall not have been perfected within fifteen days after the Court of Appeals has been sitting, I or any Judge of the Court of Appeals could vacate the stay. Of course, I am not saying what will or will not do, but if there should be any unreasonable delay I would not hesitate to vacate the stay. If I should not, the Court of Appeals would doubtless take action."

ADAMSON MAKES ECONOMIES

Fire Prevention Cost Rises, but He Cuts Department Budget.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate received yesterday requests for budget allowances for 1915 from the Fire Department and the Department of Correction.

Fire Commissioner Adamson wants $9,326,254, or $27,168 less than the 1914 request. There is a net increase of $207,961 for personal services, $17,301 of which is needed for the Bureau of Fire Prevention. A saving of $170,000 is anticipated on account of acrruals, caused by deaths, vacancies, &c.

For the maintenance of the volunteer system $11,800 less is required than in 1914, as thirteen companies in Queens are to be dropped upon the installation of paid companies. For services other than personal, Commissioner Adamson plans to save $180,796. Of this decrease $98,000 is in the purchase of general plant equipment.

Commissioner Davis asks for $1,405,600, $135,158 more than was allowed the Department of Correction in 1914.

ARRESTED FOR HOTEL BILL.

Man Accused by the Biltmore Says He Is Magazine Writer.

Edward E. De Forrest, who said he was a magazine writer of Baltimore, was arrested yesterday for running up a bill of $107 at the Biltmore Hotel under the name of Robert Wendell. De Forrest disappeared from the hotel on Monday after spending a week there, during which he signed checks freely under the name of Wendell.

George Williams, house detective at the Biltmore, found in De Forrest's room only a suitcase containing books and letters. Through the letters he traced the man to a boarding house at 25 East Fifty-seventh Street.

De Forrest said that about ten days ago he had met in Jack's restaurant an old college chum named Robert Wendell who had told him to occupy his room at the Biltmore and sign checks in his name. De Forrest was arraigned in Yorkville Court and held for examination on Tuesday.

J. P. MORGAN GETS LICENSE.

Has Little Faith in His Skill at Duck Shooting.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 9.—J. Pierpont Morgan drove up to the Courthouse in Mineola today and went to the office of County Clerk Cheshire. Miss Sarah Holman greeted him and he asked for a gunning license. He stood at the window and described himself for identification purposes, complexion, color of hair, eyes, etc., while Miss Holman wrote upon the license. Mr. Morgan owned up to forty-seven years and to a 6 giwhtof 221 pounds, and a height of 6 feet 1 inch.

"I'm fond of roast duck, Mr. Morgan," suggested Miss Holman.

The financier laughed.

"I'm afraid you'd grow hungry if you dpended upon what I shot," said he.

AUTOIST KILLS BOY; ESCAPE

Driver Speeds Away When He Sees Youth's Body.

Walter Gillo, seven years old, of 37 North Third Street, Woodside, L. I., was run down and killed there at Jackson Avenue and Sixth Street last evening by an automobile in which, according to witnesses, a man and two women were riding. The witnesses told the police that the occupants of the automobile looked out and saw the boy's body in the street and then dashed away.

Frank Reidenbach, of Fifth Street and Jackson Avenue, Woodside, was a block away in his automobile when the accident occurred. He drove with the boy's body to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, where it was said that the child had been instantly killed.

Lectures in Drama at Columbia.

A series of popular lectures on drama and literature has been arranged by the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University, which opens its doors on next Tuesday night.

The series includes the following lectures: Francis Wilson on "Joseph Jefferson"; Mary Shaw, "Great Actors I Have Played With"; Prof. Brander Matthews, "The Art of Playmaking"; Prof. Richard Burton, "Some Modern Dramatists"; Henry Sydnor Harrison, "Romance and Realism"; Charles Gorham Barney, Jr., "Talks to Theatregoers"; John Kendrick Bangs, "Illubrities I Have Met"; Dickens recitals by Frank Speaight, and dramatic recitals by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy, Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Mrs. Bertha Kuns Baker, Mrs. Elinor Foster, Mme. Harriet Labadie, Miss Elizabeth Mack, and Miss Louise Wallace Backman.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6¼@7 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...6¼@7 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Speculators in the Way.

A selling agent for a number of woolen mills, who has been kept busy answering inquiries on the 'phone for information regarding cloth weights and prices on goods designed for foreign consumption, expressed the opinion yesterday that the majority of those who profess to have such contracts are mere speculators. "They are simply standing in between us and legitimate business," he said, "on the chance, and the slim one, of pulling off a deal that will net them a good commission."

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More Claflin Bills Paid.

The anticipating of payments due to creditors in the next three months on merchandise debts contracted by the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company in the running of the company's business continued yesterday, when accounts to the sum of about $500,000 were settled. This brings the total of such payments up to about $2,000,000 in two days. Business throughout the house, while naturally affected somewhat by the disturbed general conditions, is good, and practically all of the salesmen have now left for their various territories with the Spring lines of merchandise. Advance business booked to date for the Spring season is said generally to compare favorably with that taken up to this time a year ago.

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Five-Cent Hosiery for Women.

Men who have been prone to complain of the extravagance of their wives and daughters in the matter of dress may be pleased to learn that some relief can be afforded them by a Delaware hosiery mill. This mill, which has for several years been supplying a good portion of the wholesale trade of the country with socks that retail at 5 cents a pair, has now added a line of women's hosiery that also retails at five cents. The women's hose are 200 needle goods, are made in any of ten colors, and are of the best dye and finish possible at the price. The same company specializes in goods for the jobbing trade, selling at 9¾ cents to a dozen, including fine gauge women's and men's seamless hose, outsize hose, ribbed-top hosiery, and hosiery for six months' guarantee.

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New Shipping Case Protector.

A nail with an attachment that makes it impossible, once the former is driven in, to break open and pilfer from a shipping case, has been placed on the market. The concern which makes this protector has estimated the loss of goods in transit last year at $20,000,000. One concern that does a large exporting business has yet to make a shipment to the other side that has not been tampered with. Besides doing away with the necessity of wire strapping the manufacturer claims by using his invention the shipper can with safety pack his goods in lighter cases. Once the protector is nailed in, either the lock holding it in must be broken or portions of the case ripped off before the case can be opened. The protector cannot be replaced like an ordinary nail or strap. Some of the most prominent shippers are now using this device.

***

Black Veilings Lead for Fall.

Black is the leading color in veilings for the Fall season, though, as the season advances, midnight blue, "nigger" brown and dark green are growing more popular. The vogue for black and white effects may call out white veils for use with the black shapes which have been so much worn this season, but just now there is not much indication of it. Business is good on the whole, though reports are inconclusive exactly as to just how active the demand is. "Nose" veils are still being taken freely for wear with turban-shaped hats, while fancy effects of the allover and scroll variety are being brought into play by the wide-brimmed sailor type of hat. Filet veils are well up in the demand, some of them being set off by square velvet patches set in various ways on the veil. Hairline effects are good, too, as are effects in hexagonal mesh.

***

Baseball Beat Gray Goods.

There was more business done yesterday by the cafés in the dry goods district which had ticker service from Philadelphia than there was done by the local gray goods factors. Much more interest was shown in the number of hits made in the game than in the number of picks in the cloths, and the deliveries of the competing pitchers attracted more attention than the deliveries of the competing mills. As a result, all the profits made on the orders taken will hardly be sufficient to pay one of the winning players' share in the series money. Prices showed no change of importance, and the closing figures for the day were as follows:

39-inch, 90-96s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-68s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	39-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-68s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-68s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-80s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

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More War Orders Reported.

(Reports from a reliable source indicated yesterday that representatives of the Greek Government are endeavoring to place orders here for gray blankets of the kind known in some houses as "special navy." These blankets are all wool, run about three pounds to three pounds and a half to the blanket, and sell at about $1 a pound. The blankets wanted are single, and are only forty-five inches in width, which is somewhat narrower than the American standard blanket. It is reported that 200,000 blankets are being sought. Another report, which was not confirmed, was to the effect that inquiries were being made by the French for 500,000 sheets, the construction of which was not given. Quite a deal of business was done in cotton duck during the day for foreign account, though it was said in one house that orders were being taken from England through a big Canadian buyer.

FRENCH LACES POPULAR.

Creations from Calais Are in Demand and Predominate in Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Marshall Field & Company, in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say: "In spite of unseasonable weather, which has had a depressing effect upon retail trade throughout the country, some lines have shown considerable strength during the past week.

"Lace business is good, exceeding that of a year ago. The newest demands of fashion are for Chantilly laces. These French creations, out of the market of Calais, are daily increasing in popularity. There is also a noticeable demand for any kind of delicate net laces which can be made into plaitings or flutings. Soft drapery effects in laces that can be made into military neck pieces, military sleeves and cuffs, we anticipate, will be a big item for popular wear.

"Novelty neckwear, such as ruffles, ruffs and collarettes is a good selling merchandise at present.

"Ribbons of all kinds are in favor, the tendency being to darker and more sombre shades with an increasing demand for all classes of blacks.

"Some shipments of linens are being received from Scotland and Ireland, but it is doubtful how long they will continue, owing to the difficulty manufacturers are having in securing flax yarns.

"Other items for which there is good sale are handkerchiefs, white goods, threads, crochet and embroidery cottons and dress goods."

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE UNITED BOX & LUMBER COMPANY, Inc., doing business at 106 West 43rd Street, is not the same company which filed a voluntary petition in Bankruptcy on October 8th, 1914, and the United Box & Lumber Company, Inc., at the above address, has no connection whatsoever with Abrahams Rappobort and Dora Rappobort, who filed the said petition concerning their obligations.

(Signed) THE UNITED BOX & LUMBER COMPANY, INC.,
100 West 43rd Street.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anglo-American Film Corp. — Continental Feature Film Corp., $114.
Brander, John—E. A. Greene et al., $299.
Bermac Co., Inc.—H. Schlein et al., $226.
Braunstein, Jacob—J. Rimlinger et al., $132.
Bernachio, Giovanni—A. Giordano, $178.
Beecroft, Roswell C.—E. C. Beecroft, $645.
Bellick, Henry—M. Brozen, $852.
Same—S. I. Brozen, $852.
Buffalo Incubator Co.—H. P. Hall, $1,153.
Borsodi, Laura—Luana Corp., $274.
Block, Morris—C. Weaning, $641.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.—H. A. Brand, $386.
Cleary, James C.—B. J. Conway, $444.
Cunningham, Cecil—A. R. E. Pinchot, $188.
Cochar, Charles—M. J. Schery, $113.
Chester, Michael—George Ringler & Co., $298.
Considine, Lu Tabor—Auto Body and Taxicab Co., $633.
Cahen, Gustave W.—W. Goldstein, $3,522.
Davidow, Wm. H., Edward Davidow, Morris Lefstein, and Sarah Rosenfeld—N. Y. County National Bank, $5,773.
Bernstein, Louis and Nathan—N. Y. County National Bank, $15,579.
De Luca, Natale, and Joseph Tame—Lehman Sons Co., $111.
Dohm Lithographing Co.—John Frank & Sons, $115.
Ehrlich, Ernst E.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $398.
Fox, Edward W.—H. L. Butler et al, $129.
Feist, Simon, and Feist Trading Co., Inc.—Luana Corp., $156.
Fischer, Henry—C. E. Thorn, $160.
Ficeto, Ralph, or Francesco Creator, or Francesco Creatore—G. W. Smith, $176.
Grouart, Thomas—M. Mise, $533.
Graham, Henry, Wm. H. Shrader, and Sidney L. Harman—E. Powers, $455.
Glickfeld, Ben—P. Rosenwasser, $519.
Gebhund, Joseph or Joe—H. Gertler, $495.
Halvorsen, George and Alfred—Hazard Mfg. Co., $118.
Hroch, Mary—F. de Canio, $104.
Kuhm, Homer N.—Lambertsville Rubber Co., $611.
Heffron Co.—L. Alperon & Co., costs, $118.
Harfield, Henry D.—A. Wragge, $1,152.
Koehler, Alfred, and V. Hugo Koehler—Corn Exchange Bank, $125.
Kean, Otis E.—H. S. Morse et al., $108.
Indian Spirit Furniture Co., Inc.—290 Madison Av., $423.
Jantzen, Peter—M. Rothberg et al., $261.
Kaz, Sigmund—M. Fischer, $868.
Krauss, Samuel H.—Harlem Fifth Avenue Amusement Co., Inc., $111.
Katzenstein, Emil—Interborough Building Co., $149.
Kempler, Max, and Harry Wilchinsky—M. Sperber, $115.
Keller, Maurice S.—G. M. Weller, $227.
Levy, Leonard F.—C. D. Maddy, $184.
Levick, Douglas G.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $156.
Levin, Clara—W. J. Amend, $15,753.
Lamb, Arthur J.—A. Ofner, $625.
Ladd, L. Gifford, and Geo. D. Cook—Brokers Bros., $633.
Lou Rowner Co.—J. F. Cohen, $105.
Lynch, Edward B.—A. W. Palmer, $262.
Martin, George—La Salle Extension University, $537.
Mohr, Charles—George Ringler & Co., $128.
Mirando, Abraham R.—J. L. Schoenfeld, $165.
Meyer, Charles—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $102.
Morningside Express & Van Co.—H. J. Parpanmert, $172.
Murray Hill Park, Inc., and W. Howard Mears—H. Schreiter, $224.
McClellan, Wm. R.—F. Lewisohn et al., $8,146.
Marks, Max—I. Finkelberg et al., $6,798.
Natelson, Julius, and John Sabinowitz—J. Cohen et al., $196.
N. Y. Edison Co.—M. Hauptman, $5,173.
National Surety Co. and Louis T. Walter, Jr.—People, &c., $5,000.
Orlias, Kosi, and Anthony J. Guiotta—Columbia Phonograph Co., $905.
Oberdorfer, Jesse—L. Schlechter, $124.
Parisi, Giovanni—C. Passagno, $462.
Panagiotiditis, Hiracles—A. H. Bullard, $205.
Patterson, Robert S.—J. S. Scott, $360.
Paul B. Pugh & Co.—E. Wilson et al., $753.
Pescia, Enrico V., and Enrico Pescia & Co., Inc.—Germania Bank of the City of N. Y., $1,114.
Rosenthal Moses—T. B. Sayre, $227.
Ruley, Leroy and Catherine—People, &c., $200.
Russian Transport & Ins. Co.—S. Levy, $3,974.
Spaid, Marvin L.—H. L. Butler et al., $195.
Swirsky, Philip—A. Abelson, $165.
Senior, Harry C.—A. W. Kiddle, $686.
Streng, Ben—E. Frank, $132.
Steinberg, Isidore—Pioneer Dress Shirt Co., $102.
Silberstein, Nathan—M. Wahl, $104.
Tennant, Mark P.—C. O. Dunway, $317.
Van Rees, Abraham C.—John Simmens Co., $1,850.
Twenty-four and Twenty-six Vandewater St., Corp.—J. B. C. Bartlett Iron Works, $146.
Weiss, Joseph—C. Wilchewfsky, $114.
Whitney Hotel, Inc.—Bank of the U. S., $292.
Walter, Edw. B.—L. Decker, $1,247.
Westlake, Albert—J. W. Hamilton, $2,104.
West Farms Lumber Co. and Gochnour, Sobel & Co.—M. Silverstein, $379.

In Bronx County.

Claremont Knitting Works, Inc.—Levy-Steifel Co., $197.
Caughlin, Frank J.—Simmons Hardware Co., $118.
Fremont Realty Co.—H. P. Clark, $4,328.
Gissaite Spring Water Co.—W. F. Obert, $178.
Helmsius, Herman—Brookside Realty Co., $541.
Rifer, Elsie C., and Philipp Kronenberger—H. H. Ritterbusch, $201.
Levy, Jacob—E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co., $122.
Lowenstein, Michael—Swift & Co., $117.
Leuscher, Mark A.—Broadway and 53d Street Co., $224.
National Electric Bulletin Corporation—N. J. Royal et al., $326.
Royal Theatre Co., Inc.—Electric Carriage Call and Specialty Co., $266.
Shaw, Richard W.—G. C. Clark, $607.
Tangredi, Basil—G. Donadio, $396.

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SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Lamport, Arthur—City of New York, Jan. 6, 1914, $839.
Same—Same, Dec. 22, 1913, $342.
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.—G. McDonald, Oct. 3, 1914, $325.
American Express Co.—J. C. Warren, Sept. 14, 1914, $115.
Alexander, William H.—J. C. Harle, June 11, 1914, $11,246.
Bates, Jerome E. and Leonard W.—M. Berg, Oct. 7, 1914, $588.
Freideberg, Theodore, and Mayer Paltrowitz—City of New York, Feb. 27, 1911, $185.
Same—Same, Feb. 14, 1910, $137.
Forguignon, Emile—H. F. Norman, Jan. 12, 1911, $296.
Seltzer, Morris—Sinclair & Valentine Co., June 2, 1913, $151.
Twenty-eighth St. and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. and Albert I. Sire—Dimock & Fink Co., Sept. 28, 1914, $440.
Woodbridge, Eleanor—N. Clark et al., Aug. 24, 1914, (vacated,) $102.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; G. Cator, millinery; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. Peppler, woolens; Grand.
BINGHAMTON—J. Beasley Co.; J. Beasley, neckwear; Albert.
BOLEY—H. Wagner, furniture; Navarre.
BOSTON—New England Skirt Co.; L. Davis, skirts; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, furn. goods; 55 White.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Philipsborn, Spring silk, cotton waists; 182 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Randal, jobs untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; H. D. Bernbaum, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, silk waists; 60 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss J. Delaney, aprons, caps; 104 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; L. J. Grosky, shoes; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; H. B. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. R. Webber, dry goods; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., dry goods; 200 5th Av.
ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Merc. Co.; R. Kennedy, domestics; 89 W. 23d; York.
MIDDLETON, Conn.—Joseph H. Bunce Co.; P. P. Herman, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Miller, furn. goods; Grand.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Oliver, domestics, linens, white goods, flannels; 432 4th Av.
SEATTLE—McDougall & Southwick Co.; M. Evoy, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; C. L. Carter, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; D. R. Calhaun, dry goods; 214 Church.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; G. B. Corry, dry goods; F. W. Kuhlman, furn. goods; J. W. Dieckerhoeff, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 214 Church.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—W. H. Felnberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
WACO—Goldstein-Migel Co.; S. Hirshberg, silks, laces, ribbons; 353 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHILDREN'S DRESS LINE wanted by a resident of Cleveland for Ohio and Michigan; only reputable manufacturers of a medium-priced line need answer. K 208 Times Downtown.

200 LONG AND SHORT SUITS to close out cheap. MILLER & KARDUNER, 6 and 10 West 18th St.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 & 16 Vesey St., New York, FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$2,000 Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway 1st Mtge. 6 p. c.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Makes $1,500,000 Loan for Improvement of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street Corner—West Side Apartment Houses Go to Mortgagees—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

That the plans of the syndicate known as the Murray Hill Investing Company, which has purchased the Lewis plot on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, are practically arranged for the big commercial building to be erected there, was shown yesterday by the announcement that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has agreed to make a permanent building loan on the contemplated operation of $1,500,000.

The new structure will be eleven or twelve stories high and work will begin, it is stated, early next March. Warren & Wetmore, who designed the Grand Central Station, the Ritz-Carlton and many other large buildings, have been engaged as architects with Herman Lee Meader. The building will be erected to meet the needs of the best Fifth Avenue trade.

The sale of the corner, 74.1 by 125, which has long been vacant, as reported yesterday, was made through Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., for about $1,800,000.

West Side Apartments Go to Mortgagees.

As the result of foreclosure proceedings three big apartment houses on the upper West Side were forced upon the mortgagees in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday. The Northern, a six-story structure on the northwest corner of 181st Stret and Northern Avenue, was sold by Bryan L. Kennelly under an action brought by Charles M. Rosenthal against the First Preferred Realty Corporation and others to secure a first mortgage loan which, with interest, amounts to about $200,000. The property was struck down to the plaintiff for $181,000, the only bid recorded.

The Northern was erected in 1910 by the Codae Realty Company from plans by Buchman & Fox, who estimated its cost at $175,000.

Another sale involved the two six-story apartment houses, on plot 135 by 127.5, on the west side of Convent Avenue, 136.6 feet south of 133d Street, which the Convent Park Construction Company is building. This property, with charges of $131,400 against it, was bid in by the plaintiff for $129,620.

Grand Rapids Furniture Co. to Build on East Fiftieth Street.

A ten-story commercial building will be erected at 18 and 20 East Fiftieth Street by the Grand Rapids Furniture Company. The site, which measures 56.2 by 100.5, located 70 feet west of Madison Avenue, was secured by the firm of W. W. & T. M. Hall under a long term lease from the Garvey family several years ago, and they sold it through the brokerage firm of Osgood Pell & Clark T. Chambers. The Grand Rapids Furniture Company is at present located on West Thirty-second Street.

Bronx Sales.

John J. Morris has purchased from Thomas Foy, 2,120 Arthur Avenue, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100. George A. Hampton was the broker.

Clement H. Smith sold to an investor 2,182 Anthony Avenue, a frame dwelling, on plot 50 by 100, between 181st and 182d Streets.

Sophy Millenbrook sold to an investing client of the Schone Westchester Realty Company, 859 Macy Place, a two-family brick dwelling on a lot 25 by 140 feet.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-story and store brick building on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 62 feet north of Tilden Avenue, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for D. Scheffer, to a client for investment. The consideration was $13,000.

Avon Hall, a three-story and basement building on Bedford Avenue, adjoining the corner of Halsey Street, has been purchased by William P. Rivers and Jean Venatos. The building covers a plot 60 feet on Bedford Avenue and extending back 74 feet on one side and 82 feet on the other.

Visco Bros. have sold 427 Clinton Street, southeast corner of Carroll and Clinton Streets, a three-story and basement, four-family, brownstone front, for Mrs. Lagrave to Josephine Parascandola, for investment. Also, 274 Hamilton Avenue, southwest corner of Hamilton Avenue and Huntington Street, a four-story brick building, six families and stores, for City Real Estate Company to Josephine Parascandola, for investment.

$29,600 Mortgage on Arverne Hotel.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., have placed a first mortgage of $29,600 on the Arverne Hotel, at Arverne, L. I.

New Jersey.

Geist & Worman have sold the sixteen-acre farm of Isaac Hoddack, situated near Hampton, Hunterdon County, N. J., to John S. Jones of Orange, N. J.

J. Stein has sold at Woodridge Heights, N. J., a plot, 50 by 112, on Woodridge and Hillcrest Avenues to J. A. Brich, who will erect a one-family house; to F. G. Wolf, a plot, 40 by 105, on Woodridge Avenue, who will erect a semi-bungalow, and to R. F. France a plot, 50 by 105, on Highland Avenue, for investment.

Samuel Kraft has sold for the Hasbrouck Park Land Company at Hasbrouck Heights to G. Hodson and Philip Dismar plots, 50 by 125 each, on Longworth Avenue; to A. Terann a plot, 43 by 125, on Stanley Avenue; to A. Gyulocsy a plot, 75 by 125, on Williams Avenue; to H. Lagerman, a plot, 50 by 100, on Collins Avenue, and to E. Saks a plot, 75 by 100, on Burton Avenue.

In the business section of Newark Thomas F. Bowers sold the one-story taxpayer at the southwest corner of Halsey Street and Malden Lane, occupying a plot 95 by 123. The property was held at $175,000.

The Essex Press, of which John E. Helm is President, sold its property at 216 Market Street, just east of Broad Street, Newark. It consists of a six-story and basement semi-fireproof building, on lot 25 by 100. The structure was partially destroyed by fire a while ago, but has since been reconstructed. The consideration was said to be about $150,000.

Westchester County.

Byron C. Guerin of New York City has bought a plot east of Berkeley Avenue on the Scarsdale Estates and has contracted to build a residence which will be completed within a few months. The plans drawn by Eugene J. Lang call for a $12,000 house.

The River View Building Company of Yonkers, N. Y., has sold the property at 33 Morsemere Place, being the northeast corner of Morsemere Place and Gilbert Place, in the "River View Colony." The plot is 50 by 125, and the improvements consist of a two and one-half story one-family dwelling. The purchaser will occupy.

Harrington Estate Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Howard S. Harrington his estate on Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson, to H. A. Ayers of London for the Winter months. The same brokers have leased for Jasper Layne the house on Highland Road, Rye, to J. W. Horner, Jr., of William A. Read & Co.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for W. A. Stevenson to Agnes A. Shaw the four and a half story American basement dwelling 173 West Seventy-ninth Street for a term of years.

J. I. Walsh has leased for the estate of J. A. Millar the three-story dwelling 161 West Twelfth Street to Paula Kotter; the four-story dwelling 163 West Twelfth Street to Helen A. Carlock, and the three-story dwelling 165 West Twelfth Street to Isabel E. Perkine.

Simplifying Building Inspection.

The first meeting of a committee of the Real Estate Board of New York, appointed to consider methods for simplifying building inspection in New York and later to confer with other city associations and the Factory Inspection Commission of Greater New York, was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Real Estate Board of New York.

A number of sub-committees were appointed to gather data and lay plans. Borough President Marcus M. Marks addressed the committee and advocated moves looking to still further minimize the waste and disorder caused by the duplication of inspections.

"In my judgment, piecemeal legislation would be very inadvisable," he said. "When the time comes that we agree upon a change it should be introduced in connection with other changes in revising our City Charter. That real estate owners have been burdened to the point of desperation needs no further comment from me."

Commercial Leases.

McDowell & McMahon have leased for Samuel Fisher the store 1,408 St. Nicholas Avenue for a term of years; also, to Jacob H. Winter, the store 1,509 and 1,511 St. Nicholas Avenue for a term of years, and a store to Philip Tarlow at 1,621 St. Nicholas Avenue for a term of years.

The Duross Company has leased for Rhoda H. Hoffman and Martha Howells the corner store 201 West Twentieth Street to Michael Kadisch for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Matoaka Realty Company the corner store, second, third, and fourth floors, in the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street to the Colt-Stratton Company, agents for Cole & Dodge cars.

Real Estate Notes.

The New York Law Journal Publishing Company has acquired title to the property it has occupied for some years at 17 and 19 Murray Street. The American Mortgage Company transferred the realty, which was bought for $200,000 at the Aldrich estate auction in 1905. It is now assessed at $177,000.

M. Moser negotiated the trade involving 122 West 111th Street and the six-story apartment house 594 and 596 East 137th Street, reported Thursday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

181st St, 851 West, n w corner of Northern Av, 138.11x110.1x134x78, six-story apartment house; C. M. Rosenthal against First Preferred Realty Corporation and others; Harold Swain, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $195,016.89; taxes, &c., $4,372.50; to the plaintiff for $181,000.

Convent Av, w s, 193.6 ft s of 133d St, 135.5 x127.5x131.6x100, two six-story houses in course of construction; A. B. Fletcher, trustee, against Convent Park Construction Co. and others; W. F. S. Melvin, attorney; O. A. Rayner, referee; due, $80,922.21; taxes, &c., $477.93; subject to three mortgages aggregating $100,000; to the plaintiff for $129,620.

By Joseph P. Day.

Eldridge St, 205, w s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; August Witzel, executor and trustee, against Sol Blinder and others; Charles Brandt, Jr., attorney; C. M. Russell, referee; due, $17,-332.60; taxes, &c., $1,722.38; subject to first mortgage of $14,000; to the plaintiff for $31,-448.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Riverside Drive, s e corner 149th St, 100.7x 138.6, for an eleven-story fireproof apartment house; the West Side Construction Company, Jacob Axelrod, President, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost $425,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DOWNING ST, n s, 91.3 ft e of Varick St, 64.7x90; Annie Hochfelsen to Miriam L. Trigg, Dresden, Germany; prior mtg $48,-000, due Dec. 31, 1917 ..... p. c.; attorney, Howard J. Mandell, 135 Broadway....$2,000

FRONT ST, s s, 116.5 ft w of Dover St, 18.9x61.5; Front St, s s, 97.7 ft w of Dover St, 19.2x62; Anna Hollander to Ensign Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Oct. 9, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, $5,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 59.6 ft n of 24th St, 19.6x50; Magdalena Haas to Max Morrison, 252½ Bleecker St, due Nov. 10, 1915, 6 p. c., Oct. 8; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway $1,500

31ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; George H. Shaffer to Morland Mortgage Co., 165 Broadway, Oct. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $27,000

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Ritz Realty Corporation to Home Club Co., 62 Cedar St, Oct. 7, prior mtg $80,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, 62 Cedar St..... $140,000

71ST ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 80x102.2; Edwin H. Van Ingen to Hy. A. C. Taylor, South Portsmouth, R. I., Oct. 9, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St, $150,000

130TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x74.11; Samson Rosenfield to Fannie Pick, 138 West 121st St, Oct. 9, 3 years; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway... $11,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 178th St, 50x 100; Edward Becker to George W. Kearney, 311 East 200th St, Oct. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $5,000

CASTLE HILL AV, s w s, 58 ft s of 13th St, 25x100; Charles Hartmann to Lizzie Hickox, 2,246 Gleason Av, Oct. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $900

FOX ST, e s, 140.6 ft n of 163d St, 40x111.4; William A. Serven to Podgur Realty Co., 1,029 East 163d St, Sept. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $7,000

FOX ST, e s, 180.6 ft n of 163d St, 40x110.5; William A. Serven to Podgur Realty Co., 1,029 East 163d St, Sept. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..... $7,000

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 189th St, 40x 87.6; Terrace Construction Co. to Theodore Gutman, 67 Stuyvesant Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway $9,500

TIFFANY ST, e s, 190.10 ft n of Spofford Av, 75x irregular; Giacinto Vairo to Hunt's Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Oct. 1, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $3,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, leading to Hunts Point, w s, adjoining land of Andrew Nostrand, 17.5x106.1x80.5; Carl F. Dosley to Alfred Loweth, 1,000 East 182d St, Oct. 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 990 East 180th St..... $2,000

179TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 28x114.1; Michael D. Howard to William P. Rooney, trustee, 562 West 113th St, Oct. 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Adam Stumski, 427 Bronx Park Av, prior mtg $8,000, Oct. 8, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 145th St, store and basement; William Hobson to Emil Engel, 230 West 144th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Jacob Frank, 45 Nassau St $5,000

3ST AV, 313, store floor, &c.; Maria Padian to Harris Gottlieb, 313 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Morris Leight, 115 Broadway $1,104

3D AV, 1,562, north store; Adolphe Kanton to Paul Sachse, 161 West 115th St, 5 years from May 1915; attorneys, Spitz, L. & S., 35 Nassau St..... $1,200

8TH AV, 2,860 to 2,866, all; Benjamin J. Well to Bessie Brandwein, 158 East 114th St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, M. V. Rosenberg, 132 Nassau St.....$10,000

102D ST, 127 East, all; Emma Keller to Philip Frost, 127 East 102d St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, J. Leon Brandmarker, 150 Nassau St..... $4,000

Bronx.

BAY AV, s w corner Main St, (upper story of southerly building;) Emma Kramer to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 3 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St.....$300

JEROME AV, 3,158, store, &c.; John O. Callahan to Louis Defeno, 226 East 204th St, 3 years, from July 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av..$300

187TH ST, 556 East, s w corner Hoffman St, all; Giuseppina Santangelo to Giovanni Caputo, 556 East 187th St, and another, 5 years, from Oct. 1; attorney, C. W. Bennett, 2 Rector St..... $4,320

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronx.

HALLOCK, JENNIE Y., to Alfred Loweth.. $1

HOME CLUB CO. to Farmers Loan & Trust Co. $8,000

GOETZ, HERMAN, to Addison G. Remey... $100

GROSS, FANNIE M., to Ritz Realty Corporation $1,000

MILES, MARGARET, to Estelle Moch.. $1

PODGUR REALTY CO. to American Real Estate Co. $100

SAME to same $100

RITZ REALTY CORPORATION to Home Club Co. $100

SCHAEFER, ALBERT, to Phebe Peters..$7,000

SCHROEDER, HENRY W., to Mary E. Schroeder $1

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. to Hy. F. Luppold $5,000

WEBER, CHARLES, to Title Guarantee & Trust Co $5,500

WILLIAM SINNOT CO. to Henry Merckle.. $6,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

29TH ST, 414, West; E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co. against Isabella Hawkins, owner; Frank Anty, contractor..... $200

143TH ST, 412 to 420 West; Francis H. Haskell against Nellie E. Peck..... $168

201ST ST, Academy St. and Harlem River, —x—; S. Wolf's Sons against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; Arthur Prinz, contractor $99

Bronx.

TINTON AV, 901; Louis Marks against Louis Weiner, owner and contractor....$126

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 25; Farber & Wigder against Gustav Staato et al., Sept. 15, 1914. $107

5TH AV, 424 to 434; National Bridge Works against Frank V. Burton et al., March 2, 1914 ..... $36

38TH ST, 39 and 41 West; Gustav Robinson against Burton S. Castles et al., March 26, 1914 ..... $93

123D ST, s s, 70 ft w of Lexington Av; Purie L. Harnett against Adolph Finkenberg et al., July 30, 1914, (canceled).....$1,167

129TH ST, 165 West; Jacob Victer against George E. Megargee et al., Sept. 29, 1914. $258

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LOT 3, Plot 147, map of Unionport, Bronx; Daniel J. White against Anna S. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. C. Daly.

40TH ST, 456 West; Margaret Marx against Jacob J. Vogel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Venino.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 125x 100; Fanny L. Crawford against A. C. & H. M. Realty Co., (action to remove encroachment;) attorneys, Bruah & Crawford.

148TH ST, 340 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Guaranty Trust Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

Bronx.

LOT 27, Block 30, Edenwald; Nassau-Beekman Investing Co. against George Mosher and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, J. Gans.

LOT 73, Plot 26, 24th Ward; same against Eastchester Development Co. and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, same.

LOT 24, Plot 26, 24th Ward; same against same, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, same.

MILL ST, e s, 50 ft s of Oak St, — x —; Nassau-Beekman Investing Co. against Margaret Montgomery and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. Gans.

TAYLOR AV, e s, 25 ft s of Wood Av, 25x 93; Lena Ritter against Louise Travers and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, same.

218TH ST, n s, 305.6 ft e of Barnes Av, 100.2x114; Lena Ritter against Anna B. Owen and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, same.

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with permanent side light all around, conveniently laid out with executive offices. Suitable for Architect, Builder, Decorator or other business that might co-operate with our business. An unusual opportunity is offered to the right party. Will alter or divide to suit. Satisfactory lease assured.

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An apartment of four rooms, all outside, consisting of very large living room, 15.6x24; bedroom, 13.6x18.6; dining room; large tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration and bathroom with sitzcow shower; dining room can be used as extra bedroom if necessary, as living room can be utilized as combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for winter months; rent $225 per month.

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Large, Desirable.

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8 Rooms, $1600

New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

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Ready for Occupancy October 1st.

399-403-407-411 Audubon Avenue

Block Front 185th to 186th St.

Within a few blocks of the 181st Street Subway Station, we offer these delightful new apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. The equipment is of the very highest order. If you want to feast your eyes on a REAL HOME, visit this apartment.

3 Rooms, $25 and $26 per month.
4 Rooms, $27 to $33 per month.
5 Rooms, $34 to $43 per month.

Renting Agents on Premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Mgr., or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

BUILDERS—30 EAST 42D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$45 to $60

With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.

A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.

5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.

Between Broadway & West End Av.

New Fireproof Building.

Large rooms, excellent floor plan.

5 Rooms & Bath, $1050-$1150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

MARION, 2,612 Broadway (98th St.)

Front Apartment, 5 Rooms & Bath. Fireproof Elevator House, $60.

422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)

7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,450-$1,700

Corner house; all outside, large rooms. Electric light free; standard service.

202 WEST 78TH ST.

8 Rooms and Bath, $55. Hall service, heat, hot water.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.

Phone 1800 Riverside.

250 West 88th St.

Bet. West End Av. and B'way

Metropolitan Apt. House

6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800

MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location. Inquire of Superintendent.

65 Central Park West,

Northeast Corner 66th Street

Bachelor Comfort

The Shropshire

Here bachelors can find excellent service and comfortable quarters at reasonable rates. Two rooms and bath unfurnished from $35. Meals served in rooms as desired, with valet and apartment service.

136 AND 138 WEST 65TH ST.

Telephone 3648 Columbus.

3 ROOM APARTMENTS DOCTOR'S APT. and STUDIOS

NEW BUILDING.

329 WEST 57th ST.

Every Modern Equipment. Rents $50 to $75.

JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents. 900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,200. Inquire Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166W.72dSt.

Superb Apartments

FOUR ROOMS

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800

MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

86th Street & West End Ave.

Southeast Corner.

Two High Class Apartments.

10 Rooms, 4 Baths.

Your inspection is respectfully invited.

Superintendent lives on premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.

Southeast Corner.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.

Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL $900 to $1,500

SPENCER ARMS

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3966.

Ponchartrain

312 West 109th St.,

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.

6 Rooms, $840 to $900.

7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,100

All Up-to-Date Improvements.

Louis Kempner Sons, 2,443 B'way. Tel. 3120 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.

"The HUDSON"

NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.

Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; hall service; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 36 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in Manhattan

Convent Avenue

(Whole Block)

128th to 129th St.

New Apartments

Unusually Attractive

3 and 4 Rooms

All night telephone service. Within three minutes of 6th and 9th Av. L and Subway.

Rents, $24 to $35

Office 29 Convent Av. Phone 3420 Morningside. Can be seen evenings.

These apartments are under the direct supervision of owner, thereby assuring tenants best possible service.

The St. Anthony

559 W. 183d St., between Aud. & St. Nicholas Avs. Very attractive apartments on quiet street, near 181st St. Subway Station. 4 Rooms, $28.00. 5 Rooms, $35.00-$40.00. Apply on premises or to owner 652 W. 185th.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 WEST 117TH ST.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

157TH, 469 WEST

NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

7 Large Corner Rooms

electric lights; all improvements; very reasonable; $36 to $40; concessions.

The Castleton & St. Marks Apartments

St. George, S. I., New York City

DON'T HANG ON STRAPS IN SUBWAYS

20 minutes' delightful sail over New York Bay, in City-owned ferryboats.

Day and night service, 5c. fare; includes transfers on surface cars to and from upper Manhattan.

7 minutes' walk from Park to Ferry.

In Our Beautiful Private Park

On a 300-foot eminence of our Bay, commanding a grand view of the ocean and Orange Mountains, with roof gardens, summer houses, tennis, croquet and children's grounds; making it a charming home of refinement and exclusiveness with every feature and freedom of a beautiful suburb.

FIREPROOF AND ELEVATORS.

Choice Apartments
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms to Lease.

St. George Is the Ideal Home for Suburbanites.

CASTLETON HOTEL AND REALTY CO.

PHONE TOMPKINSVILLE 1122 FOR BOOKLET

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

CHOOSE your home in the most conveniently located apartment house in New York. Service, conveniences and equipment unequalled. Comfort, refinement and privacy assured. The last word in a city home. 9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals. Also an Attractively FURNISHED Apartment, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Restaurant Voisin on premises now open.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE MONTANA REALTY CO.
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

226 WEST 70TH ST.

Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.

Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

RENTS $1,250 TO $1,400

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L."

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WESTDALE, 602 W. 139th St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND SUBWAY

6 & 7 Rooms & Bath. Rents $50 to $70.

EL MORRO, 606 W. 137th St.

Adjoining 137th St. Subway Station and Riverside Drive.

6 large, light Rooms & Bath Rents $50.

BRAYMAN, 3 W. 92d St.

ADJACENT CENTRAL PARK WEST.

7 Large Rooms & Bath. Rents $80.

331 Lexington Av.

CORNER 39TH STREET.

All Large Outside Rooms. 8 Rooms and Bath. Rents $1,500.

KICK & SHARROTT

2,608 B'way, nr. 98th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Finest on the West Side HAS NO COMPARISON

Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.

The SHORE VIEW

448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Near 116th St.

7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS

$1,200 AND UP.

Passenger and Service Elevators. Separate servants' entrance to each apartment. Superintendent on premises.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,

72d St. and Columbus Av. 'Phone, 3750—Columbus.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.

DUPLEX APARTMENT, 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS

Fireproof Building. All Modern Conveniences. RENT REASONABLE. Apply Manager.

29 EAST 48TH STREET

ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.

3 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH

Elevator and Maid Service

Rent $1,200 per annum

N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood

542 5th Ave. Or on premises

9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths $1100-$1200

OverlookApartments

802 West 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.

Midtown Values less ⅓ cost. On highest elevation and healthiest section on Manhattan Island.

Resident Management.

Phone 3652 Audubon.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF

43, 47, 51 East 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 East 59th. 6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,100-$1,450
8 Rooms and Bath.....$600

All improvements. Standard service. Broadway. **REMCO** 98th St.,

or Superintendent, on premises.

RUTHERFORD, 206-210 E. 17th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.

4 & 5 Rooms, $35 to $45

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 East 17th St.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 Rooms & Bath

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $48 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

536 W. 111th St.

AMELE HALL.

Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.

4 Rooms, Bath, $690 to $780.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,050 to $1,150.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

528 Riverside Drive

Opposite Grant's Tomb.

127th St. Subway Sta.

5, 6, 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

West 80th and B'way

Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St. Subway and Elevated Sta. Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

551 West 149th St.

Near Broadway.

Very Attractive 5-Room Ap

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Orders Sept. 19 amended to direct 1st Lt. C. P. Fox, 11 Cav., to Atlanta, Ga., via Washington, D. C., for consultation with Chief of Div. of Military Affairs.

Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, M. C., to Vera Cruz for temp. duty.

Col. C. G. Treat, Gen. Staff, as a member of Board of Ord. and Fortification, vice Col. E. St. J. Greble, G. F. A.

Maj. F. M. C. Usher, M. C., 2 Div., and Ft. Sam Houston, to Ft. Terry, N. Y., relieving Maj. P. H. McAndrew, M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Capt. H. W. Stamford, retired, resty. offi-cer, to Confederate Cemetery, on Johnston's Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio, to inspect work, then to his station.

1st Lt. Col. B. E. Buck, 9 Inf., detailed as Insp.-Inst. of Massachusetts Militia, Dec. 6.

2d Lt. J. W. Howe, 10 Cav., to Letterman Hosp., San Fran., sick.

Leaves—Lt. Col. E. Hinds, Gen. Staff, 20 days; 1st Lt. J. C. Waterman, Inf., 1 month, and Capt. C. A. Clark, C. A. C., 2 months' extn.

Navy Orders.

Commanders L. A. Bostwick, the Nashville, to Gen. Board, Washington, D. C., and F. N. Olmsted, Boston, Mass., to command the Nashville.

Capt. J. C. Jones, recvg. ship at Norfolk, to the Louisiana; L. Wild, the Louisiana, to recvg. ship at Norfolk, and W. H. O'Brien, the Stewart, to the Paul Jones.

P. A. Paymaster E. H. Van Patten, the Georgia, to Norfolk Yard.

Ch. Boatns. J. D. Walsh, to duty Naval Academy, and C. Crone, from command of the Lebanon to order.

Ch. Gunners J. A. Martin, to Washington Yard, and R. M. O'Connor, to torpedo station, Newport.

Mach. C. H. Padget, recvg. ship at Norfolk, to the Birmingham.

Lt. Comdr. H. K. Cage, to the Monocacy.

Gun. N. H. Geisenhoff, the Elcano, to the Monocacy.

Carp. M. E. Carroll, retired, died at Mare Island on Oct. 8.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Smith at Tompkinsville, Lebanon at Norfolk, Albany at Santa Rosalia, Rhode Island at Vera Cruz, Jupiter at Balboa, Macdonough at Nagasaki Bay, H-2 and H-3 at Mare Island and Arkansas and Yankton at Southern Drill Grounds.

Sailed—Pontiac, New York Yard for Newport; Warrington, Newport, for full-power run; Salinas, Honolulu, to survey duty; Prairie, Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo; North Dakota, Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads, via Guantanamo; Patuxent, Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads; Perry, Mare Island for San Diego, and the Cincinnati, Sialkwan for Shanghai.

The Prairie, after discharging stores to the vessels in San Domingan waters, is ordered to Newport, R. I., for duty as flagship of the submarine flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Des Moines, at Vera Cruz, ordered on Oct. 15 to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

The San Diego will remain at the Mare Island Yard under repairs until Nov. 15.

The Preble was placed in full commission at Mare Island Oct. 7, detached from reserve div., and attached to active div. of torpedo flotilla, Pac. Fleet.

The Jason placed in full service at Norfolk Oct. 7.

The Stewart placed in reserve at Mare Island Oct. 7, detached from active div. and attached to reserve div. of torpedo flotilla, Pac. Fleet.

The Orion was placed in reserve Oct. 7 at Norfolk.

Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. G. L. Carden, the Mohawk, detailed for duty in connection with Panama Pacific Exposition.

1st Lt. of Engrs. C. S. Root, to Marine Hosp., Chelsea, Mass., sick.

2d Capt. W. B. Reynolds and 1st Lt. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, to Seattle, Wash., by steamer.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers—Patrol., to take effect Oct. 8: C. G. Muhlbach, 274 to 149 Prect.; Robt. Hansen, Tel. Bu. to 274 Prect. Effective Oct. 8: Alex Chmielewski, 152 Prect. to 5 Insp. Dist.; W. F. Hayes, 116 Prect. to 10 Insp Dist.; W. G. O'Connor, 156 Prect. to 16 Insp. Dist.; T. C. Christie, 159 Prect. to 16 Insp. Dist.

Mutual—J. J. Argenza, 164, and Gustave J. Papp, 2 Prect., change places.

Temporary: Patrolmen John J. Shea, 4, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 12; Paul Siegener, 4, to 7 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 10; Richard Golding, 37, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 11; Martin Mary A. Sullivan, 18, to Bellevue Hosp., 5 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 11.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. Leo R. Churio, 28, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 11; Gerhard Schneider, 82, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 13; William Miller, 79, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 23; James F. A. Donlon, 152, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 11; Bernard J. Brosen, 152, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 11; Simon W. Smith, 167, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24; Harry McCutcheon, 276, 1 day, from noon, Oct. 7; George M. Eckert, 277, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 8.

Application for pay approved: George F. Bucuris 35, from 8:40 P. M., Aug. 1, to noon, Sept. 8, while sick.

Reappointed Sp. Patrol.: Michael Brady, with Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Oct. 7.

Fire Department.

Death Announced—Albert Rappaport, laborer, Bureau of Repairs, on Sept. 29.

Harry P. Lee, Tel. Bureau, B'klyn, having been tried on a charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, is ordered dismissed from the position of lineman.

The pay of Insp. of F. P. John H. Tracy of B'klyn is designated at $1,500 per annum, to take effect Oct. 8, with transfer to said bureau in Manhattan.

John J. Kennedy is hereby reinstated as Chief Inspector, Bureau of F. P., and transferred to the position of Sanitary Insp., Dept. of Health, effective Oct. 5.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.

First mortgages paying 5½% interest on specific high-grade improved real estate in the Borough of Queens, New York City. Consult George L. Hobart, Rooms 43-49, Queens County Trust Building, Jamaica, N. Y.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

Absolute auction sale of remaining portion of Potter & Decker lots on Richmond Road and Targee Street, Concord, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1 P. M., on premises; greatest bargains and chance of lifetime; take New Dorp-Richmond trolley from St. George Ferry direct to property. D. T. Cornell, Auctioneer, 66 Water St., Stapleton, Staten Island.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A FEW SNAPS.

Your money is safe here; we will sacrifice a few parcels to quick buyers. Timony & McLoughlin, 44 Court St.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

36 EAST 49TH ST.

Four-story 21.6 house; 15 rooms, 4 baths, extension; newly decorated; doctor, residence, or business; low rent; commission to brokers. HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

174 W. 88th St., N. Y. City.—One-family dwelling, 2 extension; parquet floors, all improvements, $1,800 a year; sale at $25,000; easy terms; caretaker on premises. Baker & Grover, 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Furnished.

Beautifully furnished 3-story and basement dwelling; new gas plumbing; 2 bathrooms; electric lighted; dumbwaiter to second floor; No. 155 East 80th St.; to rent for Winter season; low rental to good tenant. J. W. Lawrence, Owner, 156 Broadway. Tel. 1547 Cortlandt.

A number of
VERY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSES
for rent for the Winter.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Your Choice in an Exchange.—1 and 2 family houses, 3-4-6 family flats, steam apartments; houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester, and Freeport broker's note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase in Rochester, N. Y., modern residence with five sleeping rooms and two servants' rooms. Address Modern, X 310 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT, well furnished; detached; large grounds; fine view mountains and river; all conveniences; near churches and schools and Erie R. R., Nyack, N. Y.; reasonable. Dr. Cassidy

GREAT NECK—Beautifully furnished new cottage; nine bedrooms, four baths, garage; close to water; $65 to $75 monthly to May 1; hot water heat. Box 8, or 'phone 280—Great Neck.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Charming concrete house, reduced rent for Winter; Garden City; house open this Saturday and Sunday. 11th 11th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Residence, superior construction; bargain to quick buyer; corner stucco house, with two baths; large plot, high elevation; stucco garage; five minutes' walk to station; $6,000 cash; mortgage $7,000, 5 per cent. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER'S OPPORTUNITY.—$6,500; convenient section South Yonkers; new cottages; modern improvements; handsomely finished; large plot. Van Ness Brothers, Real Estate, 42 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$16 a month will buy this little farm of fine new 6-room house with improvements; dandy stable, hennery, and outbuildings; good garden soil; one hour from city; this is a rare opportunity to start in poultry raising; big business town; all-year work to be had. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, $5,000.

Gentleman's commuting farm, 18 acres; first-class new residence, 8 rooms, bathroom, reception hall, butler's pantry, linen closet; 90 fruit trees, loaded with fruit; located 23 miles from New York, 3 miles from Orange, on the beautiful Orange Mountains; owner built this residence for his own occupancy from carefully selected lumber; it is an ideal home, self-sustaining; owner is now called to New York State and offers to sell immediately either one acre with residence and all fruit trees for $5,000, or with two acres $5,500, or 16 acres for $10,000; all lays along the main macadam road on Orange Mountains; this is a good investment; property on Orange Mountains is scarce; it is rapidly increasing in value; this is an opportunity to secure a $5,000 home at one-third the price of the land alone; in a few years the acreage will be invaluable; bought by present owner years ago and residence built this year; an elegant large high school building has just been completed within five minutes' walk of the place; owner's sacrifice is your opportunity; no safer investment exists. Call or address Spingarn Realty Company, Spingarn Building, 188 Market St., Newark, N. J.

$2,500 CASH BUYS $25,000 FARM.

This is not fiction, but a real opportunity to secure for $2,500 cash a $25,000 fortune-making farm of 280 acres, with mansion residence, 11 rooms; tenant house, 7 rooms; two sets of first-class outbuildings, all slate roofed; buildings alone worth $15,000; land such as this valued low at $40 an acre; total $26,000; all for $2,500 cash and mortgage given back for $15,000, to run as long as you want it; for good financial and family reasons owner, a woman, sacrifices for $10,500 this $26,000 farm, for only $2,500 cash payment; has been conducted as dairy farm for 40 years; soil is extremely rich; a fortune awaits the person who will plant this to fruit; 20 acres of valuable timber 40 years old; no mistake here; this is a farm owner must sell; your loss is your gain; it is the best such farm bargain of the season. Address Spingarn Realty Company, Spingarn Building, 188 Market St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE.—PRIVATE RESIDENCE ELEVEN ROOMS; ELECTRICITY, HARDWOOD FLOORS, TILED BATH; EXTRA TOILET. 16 LENOX AV., ANY AGENT OR OWNER, 75 LENOX AV. TELEPHONE ORANGE 5075.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Modern home, 8 rooms and bath; best location Maplewood, N. J.; to right party, small family, can be had for $40 per month. Inquire of Oakes, at the station.

Lakewood.—House, 60 rooms, (furnished;) sun parlor, hydro-therapy baths; large porches. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Lakewood, N. J.—Furnished brick cottage, 3 baths; near Laurel-in-the-Pines; garage; $1,000 for season. Manuel, 354 West End Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—At Greenwich, modern house, unfurnished, 16 rooms, at $1,800. Another one, 16 rooms, at $1,600, and several houses from $35 to $60 per month. Apply to Thomas N. Cooke, Smith Bldg., Greenwich, Ct.

Greenwich.—For rent, furnished, for the Winter, several attractive houses from $50 TO $150 PER MONTH. APPLY TO Thomas N. Cooke, Smith Bldg., Greenwich, Ct.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 1,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Large and attractive 8-room corner apartment to sublet; beautiful outlook; all pleasant outside rooms, with ample closet space, elevator; exceptional transportation facilities. Apply at Apt. 41, 54 Morningside Drive.

94th St., 306-308 West.—The Earl's Court and Norfolk, near Riverside and Subway express; the finest location; six large, light rooms, bath 2 toilets and 8 rooms; extra large, light; first floor, 2 baths; modern improvements; day and night hall, elevator service.

Studio apartments of 2 rooms and bath on Washington Square South and West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., with all improvements; also 5-room apartments, near Washington Square, with all improvements. Inquire Pepe & Bro., 40 South Washington Square.

Broadway, 2,781, (very near 103d St. Subway.)—Six light, very pleasant, medium-sized rooms; all-night elevator; unsurpassed location; thoroughly respectable, quiet house; no infants, large family, or dogs; $45-$50.

At the Manitou.—Elevator apartments, 4-6; 8-room light, beautiful suites, $32-$45; concessions; also doctor's apartment. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.) Phone Audubon 2080.

Entire floor, luxurious bath, private house, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; perfect service; $100 per month. Phone 9485 Columbus.

Attractive two-room suite, suitable ladies; kitchen privileges; bath; telephone; seen Sunday. 206 West 109th St. Held, (near Broadway.)

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $35 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8 C, Voigtlander.

Rodney Elevator Apartments; 555 West 170th; three, four rooms; $29-$36. John P. Leo, Jr., 2,050 Amsterdam, (163d.)

12th St., 152 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

128TH, 107 WEST.

High-class single apartment, 7 rooms, $50; Subway, L.

150TH, 466 WEST.

High-class apartment, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $32, $50; L.

"The Netherlands," 340 West 86th St.—8 rooms, 3 baths; $2,000 to $2,200.

East Side.

178 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.

Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

48 EAST 86TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

48 EAST 68TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $900.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

Bronx.

263 East Tremont and 1,611 Anthony Av., (Corner of Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

5 and 6 room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 226 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Up to date 6-room apartment, all modern improvements, $36 and up; one block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway station. Apply 1,046 Hoe Av.

Up-to-date 7-room apartment with all modern improvements; $50 and up; 1 block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway Station. Apply 1,056 Hoe Av.

Up to date 7-room apartment, all modern improvements, $45; two blocks east of Simpson St. Subway station. Apply 1,037 Faile St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

One 5-room furnished apartment, across from Columbia University; reduced rates; elevator and electric light; near subway. Gerard Apt., 527 West 121st St.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 5-room light corner apartments.
HOTEL WALTON,
184 West 76th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to Manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

Three sunny rooms; the use of piano and kitchen privileges; an excellent opportunity for party who appreciates pleasant surroundings and economy. 425 West 114th St. Apt. 9.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SHIKAS CO.
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

An attractive 4-room apartment, furnished, to rent at $90. 250 West 78th, corner of Broadway. See Superintendent, on premises.

128 Riverside Drive.—Beautiful, light, 8-room, completely furnished apartment for rent. Telephone during morning, 6272 Schuyler.

148th, 562 West.—Sunny 5, 6 rooms; complete housekeeping; piano; elevator; $60.

92d St., 3 West.—Six rooms, nicely furnished; Park view; southern exposure; elevator.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

43d St., 118 West.—Large, elegant room; first class; kitchenette; moderate.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $40 month upward. 3 rooms and bath, $100 month upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment of two rooms and bath; very sunny; $88 a month; 31st St. and Madison Av.; bachelors only. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Two ladies desire to lease an apartment, well furnished and equipped with kitchen, two bedrooms, and living room; southern exposure; must be first class and in the neighborhood of St. John's Cathedral and Columbia College. Possession Nov. 1. Lady 102 Times.

Wanted, by a married couple, a furnished bedroom, living room, and bath apartment in first-class apartment hotel. Would rent from Nov. 1 for the Winter. Good service and restaurant essential. References exchanged. Address K 223 Times Downtown.

Apartments wanted for desirable tenants who will pay good prices for well-furnished, high-class apartments. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Have number of desirable clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Telephone Murray Hill 5892.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (near 12th.)—Fine rooms; modern; convenient; references; table board.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable double rooms, board, for two; others; private family.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Attractive rooms, with board; private bath.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

60TH, 209 EAST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; with or without board; private house; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; home cooking; comforts; gentlemen, couple.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated house; good table; reasonable.

52D, 152 WEST.—Room and board, two men, $5.50. Apply McHugh's Restaurant.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

67TH, 251 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 317 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent board; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible.

68TH, 25 WEST.—NEWLY OPENED, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; Southern cooking, with attentive service; comfortable home for refined people.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway express; desirable vacancies facing Sherman Square; American family.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class board and rooms; also table board.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Second floor; front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, also hall room; homelike; excellent table; reasonable. Telephone 10177—Schuyler. Parlor dining room.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with and without bath; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate rates; references.

75TH, 189 WEST.—Very desirable front sunny room with board; references.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also back room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; refined neighborhood; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; parlor; dining; references.

77TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny room; connecting shower; gentleman.

77TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, terraces, and lounges; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

77TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

78TH, 128 WEST.—Homelike accommodations in suite or single; hot water supply; convenient subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 194 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room; second floor; generous table.

81ST ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D, 48 WEST.—Parlor suite, with private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent home table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 40 WEST.

Beautifully furnished room, table guests; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable; high-class home; beautiful suite or singly; Jewish.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath, with excellent board, in Southern family; references. Telephone 6051 Schuyler.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 180 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for particular, home-loving people. Bell 2.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; front hall room, suitable two; references.

93D ST., 29 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suitable business people; good meals; table guests; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 126 WEST.—Refined home; back parlor; private bath; other rooms; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, private bath, telephone, electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath; suites; parlor dining room; refined service; $7 up.

117TH, 155 WEST, (corner 7th Av.)—Rooms, German board; Jewish family. Gelass.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

122D, 239 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly furnished house; phone; reasonable.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets, bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—A cosy room with board in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

HOTEL EARLE, 103 Waverley Place, New York.—A step from Washington Square North.—Live on the American plan. Beautifully appointed single rooms and suites for the Winter season to rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home, congenial surroundings, with every comfort, with Southern family, for refined gentleman; reasonable; references. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Room, southern exposure; Christian family, (congenial young people;) $5; with meals, $14. Apartment 56. Audubon 1910.

"ROCKHURST."—Comfortable country home, city limits; Grand Central, Subway. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $17 up; including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

TWO ADULTS with small child want high-class board and two comfortable rooms with private bath in quiet, congenial American family; preferable location west of Broadway, between 72d and 96th Sts.; highest references. S 136 Times.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, accustomed to refinement and culture, desires home with congenial young people or person on west side; positively no boarding house; give full particulars; confidential. T 16 Times.

Outside room, with board, upper west side, wanted by young man; full particulars. Address Young Man, 852 Columbus Av.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, beautiful river views; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Mott House, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat, excellent table; easy commuting distance; rates $9 up.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

Comfortable and attractive house, with good table; excellent references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair, convenient to Lackawanna Station.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 342 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 16 EAST.—Pleasant large front rooms, suitable 2-3 gentlemen; reasonable.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; very desirable.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Elegant rooms; conveniences; telephone; splendid location; Subway; references.

20TH, 132 EAST.—Small and large rooms; all conveniences; in St. Stephen's Church block.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—A very desirable, handsomely furnished room, with or without private bath; also one small room.

45TH ST., 18 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Excellent large, light room; all conveniences; references.

62D, 211 EAST.—For refined gentleman, elegantly furnished room; private Jewish family.

83D, 130 EAST, (near Museum.)—Three rooms, suitable two; private house; family of two; $3, $5, $7. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 295.—Beautifully furnished suite, two rooms, bath, shower, electricity; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room; steam heat, electricity; conveniences.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; other rooms; steam, electricity. 'Phone Chelsea 7541.

12TH, 126 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; closets, running water, telephone; references.

22D, 249 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, with piano; other rooms with running water.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; private house; references.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 8th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms; Hotel Normandie.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4539 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold water; bath, electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

63D, 32 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

54TH ST.—Large front room, well furnished, 54th St., near 8th Av.; references. For particulars telephone 3893 Plaza.

55TH, 359 WEST.—Handsome front parlors; twin beds; piano; running water; $6.50.

58TH, 15 WEST.—Two suites, sitting room, bedroom and bath; commercial gentlemen preferred; references.

58TH, 21 and 28 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; $7 and $11.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms; $4-$8.50; all conveniences; telephone; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Large sunny room; select location.; tel.; also handsome studio.

61ST, 31 WEST.—All rooms, newly furnished; private house; running water; references; moderate. Kennedy.

69TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; with or without private bath; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette.

[illegible] 73D WEST, 70TH ST.

Large rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly decorated and furnished; large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 106 WEST.—A nicely furnished large room, with all conveniences with or without board.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentleman wishing large room; private bath, southern exposure; in elegant apartment. Phone Columbus 5438.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished; private family.

71ST, 214 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, bath adjoining; moderate.

72D, 147 WEST.—Private family having few elegantly furnished rooms, private baths, will accommodate refined people; conveniences; references.

72D, 147 WEST.—Private family will accommodate refined people; exquisitely furnished rooms; southern exposure; private baths; all conveniences.

72D, 131 WEST.—Newly opened; attractive rooms; parlor floor; private bath; suitable physician.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement; finest appointments; telephone.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's office; large, small rooms; owner's residence.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; near "L" and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely, fully furnished rooms; electricity; every convenience; owner's residence.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front; every convenience; "L" and Subway; gentlemen; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers, electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; reasonable.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Sunny, large, nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; parquet floor; references.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Private house; large and small rooms; private baths; modern improvements; refined neighborhood; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large double room, three windows; elevator; sixth floor. Henderson.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Parlor, back parlor; bath; single rooms, $3 up; board.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; an entire floor; board optional; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, heated, cheerful rooms; refined private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well furnished room; parlor for physician; references.

77TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractively, newly furnished rooms, with, without private bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; board optional; front parlor; moderate; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; refined home; phone; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; electricity, telephone, Subway, "L."

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, medium-sized, sunny front room; one with private bath; Subway.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, en suite; private bath; all conveniences.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for batchelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Excellently furnished large rooms; private bath; lavatory; private house.

83D

ASKS PUBLIC TO SEE FIRE LOSER AS A FOE

Commissioner Would Charge to Owner Cost of Fighting Preventable Fires.

WILL SEEK NEW LAWS

Prevention Day Celebration Brings Home to Thousands Need for More Care.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson proposes to launch a campaign for revolutionary amendment of the fire prevention laws.

It was announced last night that yesterday's unusual celebration of "Fire Prevention Day" was meant chiefly to prepare the way for a safety propaganda and to arouse public interest.

Under the bill which Commissioner Adamson proposes to submit to the next Legislature, the man who has a fire will not be a subject for sympathy, but will be regarded as a public enemy on the ground that he probably has endangered lives and property in the community.

One provision will end free fighting of fires caused by carelessness. Commissioner Adamson proposes that the law shall provide that every person on whose premises there is a fire, after he has been warned that he is violating fire prevention regulations, shall pay all the cost the city is put to in extinguishing the fire and for all loss his neighbors suffer.

The order for yesterday's celebration was to "tap every source of publicity from the moving picture shows to the children in the public schools." To carry out this order more than 50,000 placards were displayed in streetcars, department stores, on taxicabs, the bridges, and on billboards throughout the five boroughs. Every moving picture house reeled off last night at its opening and closing a fire prevention message. In the morning there was a parade of fire engines carrying banners that told of the fire waste in America, amounting to $416 a minute and $25,000 an hour. In each public school there was a fire drill and a lecture on fire prevention, which the students were told to repeat to their parents. Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Adamson visited several schools and outlined the need for new public attitude towards the person who permits a preventable fire.

"We ask each of you," said Mayor Mitchel, at Public School 184, "to be a fire prevention inspector. We spend $9,000,000 a year on the Fire Department and all but $200,000 of this is spent to put out fires. If you boys will learn the rules of the Fire Department for preventing fires and will do all you can to see that those rules are observed, you will be making yourselves part of the city government.

As the Mayor and Commissioner turned to leave the fire signals were rung and they reached the street in time to see the last of the 3,480 students on the sidewalks. 2 minutes and 30 seconds after the gong rang. The Mayor and Commissioner also visited the High School of Commerce and Washington Irving High School.

The fire engine parade, including 16 pieces of apparatus, proceeded through the principal danger zones of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Thousands stopped to watch it pass and to read the banners, of which these were typical:

The Panama Canal cost $375,000,000. America loses every year $125,000,000 more than that by fire. Two thousand fires have occurred since July. Carelessness caused 1,623 of them.

To cigarette smokers: You caused 370 fires within the last three months by carelessness.

To housewives: Careless handling of gas lights and ranges caused one fire out of every five this year.

Guard the matches. Matches carelessly handled and given to mischievous boys have caused 320 fires from June to October.

The fire loss per capita: In Berlin before the war, 31 cents; in New York, $1.80.

To the taxpayer: Why should you pay $7,000,000 a year for fires by careless smokers, housewives, factory owners, and tenants?

To the man with a job: If the factory burns you lose your job. Think of this when you are throwing away that match, or smoking in the factory.

At the head of the parade was Chief Kenlon in a red automobile. He said later that he believed New York's 12,000 fires a year could be cut 3,000 next year with improvement in fire prevention methods.

While the fire parade was on the Bureau of Buildings celebrated with an assembly of all Inspectors. Rudolph Miller, former Superintendent, addressed the Inspectors, after which Edward R. Hardy, general manager of the New York Fire Insurance exchange, reviewed the work of insurance companies in lowering fire risks. He said that in New York the fire alarm rings ten times for every time it rings in London.

The plan of the Fire Department for changing public sentiment toward owners of premises that burn was outlined last night by Chief Hammitt. "If we can only change public sentiment," he said, "we shall soon rank with European cities in fire loss per canita, instead of paying four or five times as much as they pay.

"In France, England, and Germany there has not been for years the sympathy for the man with a fire that we give. There they treat persons who have fires as public enemies. They not only mark the person on whose premises a fire begins pay for fighting it and pay damages to neighbors, but they treat him as a bad neighbor. Of course, I realize that we are not ready yet for that, but we soon will be. What we need immediately is something to impress upon owners and tenants of fire-traps that they must accept our suggestions and orders. We are willing to let the matter of damage to neighboring property rest for a time, but we do want to inflict a penalty upon the man we have warned in vain.

"We undertook to make Inspectors of uniformed firemen, and set them to work at the rate of 100,000 inspections a month. Immediately came terrifying reports from the men who went to cheap lodging houses. They found clothes closets built across the only windows leading to fire escapes. They found double-deck beds so close together that a lodger had to move sidewise in the narrow aisles between them. They found floors of soft wood, and the staircases open and built of wood. We warned several hundred proprietors of such places, but only about one in ten showed a disposition to give the 25-cent lodger even half a chance for life in case of fire.

"There have been four fires in lodging houses since we began our clean up. All were bad fires, but through good luck the life loss was limited to one lodger burned to death."

The idea of a "Fire Prevention Day," Chief Hammitt said, originated soon after the Triangle fire, in which 147 lives were lost. It was discussed by the convention of Mayors of New York cities and before conferences of Governors, and it has spread throughout the country.

"I don't think our people realize the fire risk New York constantly runs," said Chief Hammitt. "There are several areas, covering a square mile each, where a fire with a good start would repeat here the Baltimore fire. All that has saved us is the speed with which our apparatus responds, our skill, and the good luck that has held fires down till the department got to work."

BRYAN IN INDIANA.

Starts on a Two-Day Speaking Tour Through the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 9.—William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, accompanied by almost a hundred leaders of the Democratic Party in Indiana, on a special train, began a two-day speaking campaign in the State today.

The Secretary's tour will wind up with a rally here tomorrow night when Gov. Ralston will introduce him.

CONTRACT FOR SUBWAY LINK

Award Made for Diagonal Station at Grand Central.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a subsidiary of the Interborough, received yesterday from the Public Service Commission the award for the construction of the so-called diagonal station at the Grand Central, connecting the new Lexington Avenue line at Forty-third Street with the old Park Avenue line at Forty-first Street. With this contract went that for the building of the connection between the Grand Central Station and the Steinway Tunnel, which ends just west of Third Avenue.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company bid $8,007,312.50, and the next lowest bidder was the Deanon Contracting Company, with $3,124,465. The work must be completed in twenty-eight months, and the successful contractor must give not only a $500,000 bond to the city but a bond for $250,000 to the Interborough to secure it against any damage.

Bids were opened for the construction of the section of the Park Place-William Street line, running under the General Post Office from near the function of West Broadway and Park Place to William and Beekman Streets. It will have one local station, at Park Place and Church Street, with an additional entrance in Broadway. According to the unofficial figures the lowest bidder was F. L. Cranford, Incorporated, who bid $1,575,000, while the next was the Degnon Contracting Company with $1,714,000.

THINKS HE WAS SWINDLED.

Real Estate Broker Causes Arrest of Frederick Miller.

Frederick Miller, of 300 West Forty-ninth Street was arrested last night by Detectives McGee and Boyle of the 4th Branch Bureau on a charge of swindling. The complainant is Henry M. Weil, a real estate broker, of 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, who lives at 634 West 138th Street. According to the police, the complainant paid $2000 to Miller for the patent rights on a sounding-box for talking machines, which he asserts are owned by an English company.

He had originally agreed to pay $15,000 and when he became suspicious and told Miller he was investigating, the latter, according to the detectives, disappeared and was not seen until last night. The police say Miller was once the owner of the famous race horse Doctor Rice, and has been known as a "plunger" on the turf.

FIRE MAY HIDE MURDER.

Artist's Body Found in Ruins After Blaze That Followed a Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Oct. 9.—The fact that a shot was fired just before the home of William Marriner, an artist, at Harrington Park, burst into flames at 3 o'clock this morning led County Physician Armstrong to order an investigation.

The artist's body was found in the ruins near the front door. The authorities think Marriner may have interrupted a burglar and been shot. Marriner's hat and handkerchief were found in the road near his home.

Mrs. Marriner had been visiting relatives in New York with her son. Marriner was employed on the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

WINDOW BREAKS 8 FINGERS.

Falling Sash Holds Woman's Hands Fast an Hour.

Mrs. Margaret Gregory, wife of Walter R. Gregory, a jeweler of this city, living at 407 Forest Street, Arlington, N. J., placed both hands under a window sash that stuck and started to pull it up yesterday. When it was open about two feet the sash chains snapped and the window crashed down, pinning her hands beneath it.

Mrs. Gregory screamed and called for help, but she was alone in the house, and it was an hour before a passer-by saw her at the window. The doors were locked and the police were called to break into the house. When they reached the window, she had fainted.

Dr. Chester Brown of Arlington said that all her eight fingers were broken badly, and it might be necessary to amputate several of them.

WOMAN HELD FOR 15 YEARS.

Old Man Pleads Guilty to Detaining Insane Person.

Thomas Scott, 71 years old, a real estate dealer, of 409 West Twenty-fourth Street, pleaded guilty yesterday in Special Sessions to the charge of unlawfully detaining an insane person. He was continued on bail until Friday, when sentence will be imposed.

Scott was charged with keeping at the Twenty-fourth Street address Kate Fisher, 40 years old. She was found by Sergeant Horton, acting on an anonymous letter sent to Police Headquarters. Scott said the woman had been there for fifteen years. She was a vaudeville actress, he said, and, when she began to lose her mind, he volunteered to take care of her. She has rarely been outside the house in the fifteen years.

N. Y. University Holds Exercises.

The annual University Day exercises of New York University will be held this afternoon at University Heights. At 2 o'clock in the auditorium Prof. Archibald L. Bouton will be inaugurated as Dean of the University College of Arts and Pure Science. Six special buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company will bring the students from the School of Commerce and Accounts at Washington Square to the Heights. Addresses will be made by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Dean Bouton, and ex-Borough President Miller.

Homeopaths to Meet Here.

The State Homeopathic Medical Society will meet at the Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital on Oct. 13, 14 and 15. Surgical clinics will be held each morning and papers will be read each afternoon. On Thursday Dr. L. L. Danforth, Professor of Obstetrics, will talk on "Twilight Sleep."

VOTERS REGISTER TODAY!

This is the second day of registration for the November State election. Registration places open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll so that you can participate in the next primary election.

Ask Your Dealer For

DOTWOOD

The Latest Style in Fancy Madras Collars, it's an

E&W RED MAN

Made in America
2 for 25 cents

EARL & WILSON

MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCTS

185,479 REGISTERED; DECREASE OF 2,924

All Boroughs Except Brooklyn Show Decline from the First Day of 1913.

SAMPLE BALLOT GIVEN OUT

Commissioner Woods Today Will Test New System of Verifying Lists by the Police.

Complete returns from the first day of registration show a falling off from last year of 2,924 in the entire city. The only borough that showed an improvement over last year was Brooklyn, where a gain of 1,689 was registered. The Bronx fell 1,386 below the first day's registration figures of last year. Queens slumped by 2,507, Richmond fell off 467, and Manhattan was 343 behind last year's figures.

The decline in the figures this year over last year is not regarded as indicative of any ususual indifference on part of voters, because there was a municipal election in 1913. But Manhattan shows the remarkable falling off of 9,111 below the figures of 1912, which was a Presidential year, and a decline of 5,105 from the figures of 1910, in which there was only a Gubernatorial election.

The total for the entire city yesterday was 185,479, as against 188,403 on the first day of registration last year. These tables show the registration figures by Assembly districts in the five boroughs;

First Day's Registration.

Boroughs.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Manhattan.	78,840	84,563	75,735	75,392
Bronx	17,228	21,375	22,895	21,529
Brooklyn ..	65,874	74,596	68,030	69,729
Queens.....	11,918	15,230	17,644	15,137
Richmond..	4,020	4,187	4,159	3,692
Total	177,875	199,951	188,463	*185,479

*Three election districts missing.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1.....	1,870	1,631	1,644	1,481
2.....	2,170	2,080	2,217	2,358
3.....	2,590	2,477	2,297	1,797
4.....	1,753	1,767	1,992	2,100
5.....	2,377	2,184	1,920	1,767
6.....	2,032	2,127	2,150	2,270
7.....	2,051	2,266	1,833	1,732
8.....	1,908	2,019	1,939	2,358
9.....	1,866	2,193	1,640	1,546
10.....	1,835	2,010	1,912	1,992
11.....	2,247	2,548	2,045	2,004
12.....	2,401	2,374	2,167	2,078
13.....	1,989	2,273	1,821	1,837
14.....	2,314	2,419	2,119	2,085
15.....	3,870	4,035	3,225	3,172
16.....	2,070	2,105	1,878	1,740
17.....	3,116	3,628	3,008	3,166
18.....	2,007	2,317	2,056	2,008
19.....	3,025	4,770	4,291	4,029
20.....	2,258	2,293	2,000	2,109
21.....	3,197	3,932	3,525	3,292
22.....	2,371	2,469	2,194	2,290
23.....	6,480	7,495	7,342	7,545
24.....	1,576	1,752	1,816	1,789
25.....	2,757	2,637	2,337	2,144
26.....	2,350	2,673	2,420	2,715
27.....	2,298	2,403	2,038	1,940
28.....	1,407	1,682	1,577	1,516
29.....	2,933	3,400	3,794	2,600
30 (S. Side)..	2,800	2,855	2,403	2,480
31.....	3,247	3,720	2,936	3,374
Total....	78,840	84,563	75,735	75,392

*Two election districts missing.
†One election district missing.

BRONX.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
30 (N. Side)..	842	902	917	761
32.....	5,110	6,294	6,633	6,668
33.....	2,946	2,287	3,144	2,978
34.....	4,372	5,922	6,429	6,804
35.....	3,958	4,970	5,752	4,918
Total	17,228	21,375	22,895	21,529

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1.....	2,642	2,874	2,416	2,337
2.....	1,980	1,940	1,635	1,778
3.....	2,002	2,134	1,951	2,107
4.....	2,517	2,468	2,354	2,365
5.....	2,364	3,740	3,279	3,416
6.....	2,552	2,731	2,541	2,461
7.....	2,121	2,180	2,007	2,006
8.....	2,046	2,196	1,919	1,950
9.....	3,909	4,533	4,034	4,293
10.....	3,098	3,455	2,784	3,183
11.....	3,040	3,554	2,756	3,010
12.....	3,918	4,108	3,755	3,932
13.....	1,902	2,167	2,039	1,904
14.....	2,018	2,142	1,917	1,719
15.....	2,089	2,482	2,315	2,246
16.....	4,126	4,919	5,334	5,543
17.....	3,871	4,353	3,254	3,097
18.....	4,858	6,142	5,549	5,739
19.....	2,013	2,255	1,991	2,048
20.....	2,579	2,843	2,528	2,513
21.....	1,598	1,764	1,688	1,694
22.....	5,345	5,893	5,540	5,817
23.....	3,392	4,271	4,446	4,701
Total	65,874	74,596	68,030	69,729

QUEENS.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1.....	2,530	2,932	3,528	3,143
2.....	2,284	2,804	3,493	2,697
3.....	2,810	4,878	5,889	4,968
4.....	3,289	4,616	4,734	4,334
Total	11,918	15,230	17,644	15,137

RICHMOND.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1.....	4,020	4,187	4,159	3,692

To every voter who registered was given a sample of the new ballot which will be used for the first time in the general election this fall. It differs radically from the old ballot on which the voter by making a single cross under a party emblem could vote the entire ticket of his party. The new ballot is a modified form of the Massachusetts type. Candidates are grouped not by party, but under the heading of the particular office for which they are running. A voter accordingly must place his cross in front of the name of every candidate for whom he intends to vote.

With the sample ballot given to voters was a brief letter of instruction issued under the seal of the Secretary of State. This is an entirely new departure. The State took up the new task of instructing voters under a law that was passed last Spring, and will be in force only during the four days of registration this year.

Commissioner Woods summoned all Police Inspectors and Captains to Police Headquarters and gave them a little talk in which he emphasized the need of great care in the verification of registration lists. He said the work of the police in other years had been conducted in a rather slipshod fashion and that this year the officers would be held to the highest standard of efficiency in guarding against fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting.

Today is the second day of registration. The polls will remain open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

DOUBTS AID TO REPUBLICANS

Osborn and Tammany Hear Claim to 50,000 More Votes Up-State with Surprise.

William Church Osborn, Democratic State Chairman, yesterday expressed surprise at the statement of Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, that the decision by the Court of Appeals on Section 159 of the election law regarding registration would mean 50,000 votes to the Republican Party. "Mr. Tanner has got to show me," he said.

The Republican Chairman contended that if the law had not been declared unconstitutional it would have meant that every up-State Republican practically would have had to ask two men to commit perjury. No one, he said, could positively swear that a man had been born in a certain place or had received citizenship papers at a certain time and place.

At Tammany Hall, Mr. Tanner's statement was laughed at. One leader said:

"All those voters Mr. Tanner speaks about have been dead for years. It looks as if he contemplates a wholesale raid in the cemeteries up-State in order to get Republican voters on Election Day."

At the Democratic State Committee headquarters it was said that the decision would help the Democrats as well as the Republicans. Mr. Tanner promised to go deeper into the matter today.

Mr. Murphy himself expressed satisfaction at the progress of the campaign.

"How does it look?" he was asked.

"Excellent, very good," he replied.

"What are you doing about registration?"

"Tammany is doing what it always does—getting out every Democratic vote it can," was he reply.

CALDER SPENT MOST.

His Account Shows Largest Expenditure of State Primary Candidates.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Expense accounts of candidates before the late primaries have been filed with Secretary of State May. The greatest expenditure was by William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator, the sum being $16,619. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., his opponent for the nomination, expended the second largest sum, $10,088. Mr. Wadsworth's father made the only contribution to his fund—$3,000.

The personal expenditures of candidates for Governor led with those of Harvey D. Hinman, amounting to $4,150. Those of other gubernatorial candidates were: Martin H. Glynn, $618; Job E. Hedges, $5,683; Charles S. Whitman, "nothing except as expended by my Campaign Committee;" Frederick M. Davenport, $200; William Sulzer, $2,287, and John A. Hennessy, $1,112.

Mr. Hennessy received $500 from an anonymous friend, $500 from Percy Howard, and $100 from George H. O'Connell, leaving $12 which he spent from his own pocket.

Frank S. Sidway, unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket expended $4,780, while his successful opponent, Edward Schoneck, spent $674. Edward R. O'Malley defeated for the Republican nomination for Attorney General, spent $1,785, while his successful opponent, Egburt S. Woodbury, spent only $684.

DEMOCRATS PICK ROUTES.

Bryan and Glynn Open Campaign in Brooklyn Tuesday.

The Campaign Committee of the Democratic State Committee laid out yesterday the itinerary for Gov. Glynn and Thomas B. Lockwood, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The campaign practically will open next Tuesday night at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where the Governor, Secretary of State Bryan, Senator Ollie James, Representative Wager Sherley, and Mr. Lockwood will speak. On Thursday the Governor and Mr. Lockwood will speak at half a dozen places in the Hudson River Valley, including Yonkers in the morning, Poughkeepsie at noon, and Albany and Troy in the evening.

COLONEL KEEPS UP ATTACK.

Assails Whitman at Ogdensburg—Tour of Two Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 9.—Col. Roosevelt ended a tour across St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties with an address to an audience of 2,500 persons here tonight. Col. Roosevelt bitterly attacked Charles S. Whitman, as a candidate owned and controlled by Barnes. He again charged that Mr. Whitman was insincere and unworthy of trust by all good citizens.

Col. Roosevelt asserted that Mr. Whitman came to him twice and said that if he would support him for Mayor of New York he would not be a candidate for Governor unless Col Roosevelt asked him to be. Col. Roosevelt charged bi-partisan government of the State and said that the only remedy lay in the election of Mr. Davenport.

Col. Roosevelt earlier in the day spoke at Malone, Potsdam and Canton.

J. K. JEROME HERE TO READ.

English Humorist Says British Are Too Sad for Jokes.

Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist and playwright, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Lusitania to give readings from his books in the principal cities of the United States. He said it was seven years since he had been here and, although his tour lasts only two weeks, he looked forward to it with great interest.

Mr. Jerome said he would read from "Three Men in a Boat" and "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow." He will go as far west as St. Louis and to Canada.

When asked about conditions in England, Mr. Jerome said humor was not wanted there, as the people were saddened by the losses on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

What $20 Buys Here Today

HART, Schaffner & Marx Suits here at $20, that offer just the biggest possible value at that price.

Plain grays and oxfords, blue and black unfinished worsteds and serges, pencil stripes in blue, black and gray grounds, handsome mixtures in sizes to fit most any man.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

REPUBLICANS UNITE IN AID OF WHITMAN

All Factions Represented When Special Advisory Committee Plans Campaign.

BARNES JOINS IN DISCUSSION

Daily Meetings at Noontime to be Held in Broadway—Other Rallies Announced.

Plans for the campaign to be made by District Attorney Whitman, Republican nominee for Governor, and the other candidates on the State ticket, were taken up yesterday at a luncheon to the members of the special Advisory Committee to the Republican State Executive Committee, held at the Republican Club. It was decided that Mr. Whitman must make a rousing campaign during the three weeks before election. The State Chairman, Frederick C. Tanner, who was made Chairman of the Advisory Committee, would not tell in detail the line of attack which Mr. Whitman would adopt, but he intimated that the Republican candidate expected to keep the Democrats and Col. Roosevelt busy answering charges and explaining.

The Hinman faction of the Republican Party was well represented on the Advisory Committee which included twenty-four members. Mr. Hinman will serve himself, and among his supporters who have accepted membership are ex-Gov. Odell, who managed the Hinman campaign; Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga; Francis Hendrick, of Syracuse, and George W. Aldridge, of Rochester. The name of Job E. Hedges, who also opposed Mr. Whitman in the primaries, was not there, but the Hedges' faction was represented by Luther B. Little, who was his campaign manager.

The others on the Committee are Senator Root, Seth Low, William N. Cohen, Samuel W. Fairchild, President of the Union League Club; Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the National Republican Committee; William M. Calder, defeated candidate for the nomination as United States Senator; James R. Sheffield, President of the Republican Club; William L. Ward, of Westchester; Herbert Parsons, William Barnes, Ogden L. Mills, defeated candidate for the State Chairmanship; John G. Wickser, of Buffalo; Cornelius N. Bliss, William Berri, William J. Tully, and John B. Rose.

While several of the members were unable to attend the meeting, all sent word that they would serve. Among those who failed to appear at the luncheon were Senator Root, Mr. Hinman, and Mr. Low. William Barnes was present, and took part in the discussion.

It was announced at Mr. Whitman's headquarters, at 37 Madison Avenue, that he would speak this evening at a special meeting at the National Theatre, Second Avenue and Houston Street. A schedule given out at State headquarters after the meeting of the Advisory Committee gave the dates of seven meetings in this part of the State and three up-State for next week. It follows:

Tuesday Night—Union League Club.

Wednesday at 4 P. M.—Columbia College Republican Club, at Earl Hall.

Wednesday Night—Mosque, Temple, Brooklyn; Young Men's Republican Club, Brooklyn, and Richmond Hill Republican Club, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Thursday—Meeting at Young Men's Republican Club, Broadway and Sixteenth Street, at noon, and meetings on west side in the evening.

Friday Night—Amsterdam.

Saturday Night—Meeting.

On the night of Monday, Oct. 19, Mr. Whitman will speak at Rochester.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., nominee for United States Senator, will open his campaign at Palmyra on Monday. On Wednesday he will speak at the meetings where Mr. Whitman is to appear. On Thursday he will speak at Seneca Falls, and on the following Monday he will join Mr. Whitman at Rochester.

Announcement was also made that these nominees would speak at the Rismet Temple meeting in Brooklyn with Mr. Whitman: Edward Schoeneck, Lieutenant Governor; Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State; E. E. Woodbury, Attorney General; James M. Wells, State Treasurer, and Eugene M. Travis, State Controller.

The New York Young Men's Republican Club, of which Philip J. McCook is President, announced that it would begin a series of noonday meetings at Broadway and Sixteenth Street on Tuesday. The speakers at the first meeting will be Mr. McCook, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., and F. X. Schoonmaker. On Wednesday the speakers will include Mr. Hugo, Senator Ralph W. Thomas, and others. The meetings will be held daily until the close of the campaign.

Mr. Whitman registered yesterday at 412 Fourth Avenue. He said he had received a request to speak at Indianapolis on Oct. 28, but had been obliged to decline. At his headquarters a few of the thousands of letters he has received were made public. One was from Borough President Marks, who said:

"The energy and ability which have characterized your official life to this day, and which have caused your name to be one of terror to lawbreakers, should be of assurance to the people of this State, irrespective of party affiliations, that when you represent us at Albany you will do your duty fearlessly and effectively."

Sheriff Grifenhagen and Rabbi Simon R. Cohen of the Temple Beth El Chim of Brooklyn, also wrote to Mr. Whitman.

Francis J. Lantry, ex-Fire Commissioner, who has opened headquarters for the Whitman Independent League at 1,482 Broadway, said he expected to win many votes from the Progressive Party as well as the Democratic Party for Mr. Whitman. Mr. Lantry was a leader of the Progressive Party. He thought that the attacks made by Col. Roosevelt would not cost Mr. Whitman many votes.

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.

James T. Hunter Heads Slate of Sixth Party in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The Socialist Labor ticket, headed by James T. Hunter, of New York, for Governor, has been filed with Secretary of State, thus making six distinct tickets to be voted for this Fall.

IRVING 1.50 HATS

Please Consider!

Any Product That Has a Healthy Perpetual Growth, Must Have MERIT Behind It. My Business Has Grown From 3 Infant STORES to 35 Sprouting Branches All Within Four Years. My Hats Are Full of MERIT

IRVING
YOUR HATTER

The New Young Derbies

are a revelation in comfort. Self-conforming, they instantly adjust themselves—no pressure, no weight, just ease, elegance and exclusiveness. $3 & $4.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Evening at 8 — 1000 — Choice Orchestra Seats $1.50 — Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.
TOMORROW MATINEE & EVENING
MOTION PICTURE

POPE PIUS X and the VATICAN

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE Evs. 8:20. Wed. Mat. 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
Joseph Brooks' Production.
MY LADY'S DRESS
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Staged by Frank Vernon.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Col'n Day & Thurs.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed.
MR. FAVERSHAM in "A Sweeping Success."—Charles Darnton, Ev. World
$1.50 Mat. Columbus Day, Next Monday.
THE HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT in

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Extra Mat. Columbus Day (Mon.)
Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
Under Cover
Manhattan OP. H. 25c. to $1. Evs. & Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. The STORY of the ROSARY

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in LAST NIGHTS in THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today, Monday & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:30
LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Mon. & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

GRAND O. H. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25 to $1. Mat. TODAY 25, 50 & 75c.
A Detective Comedy, "THE DUMMY."
Next Week—"7 KEYS TO BALDPATE."
Holiday Matinee Monday, (Columbus Day.)

GLOBE THEATRE. CABIRIA DAILY 2:30 & 8:15. Last Week.

ASTOR THEATRE, Broadway NOW & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, MONDAY & WED. 2:30.
THE MIRACLE MAN
CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42d STREET. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:30.
BIGGEST HIT IN 12 YEARS "ON TRIAL"
BRONX OPERA HO., 149th St., 3d Av. 25c-$1.
THE YELLOW TICKET.
Mat. Today. Next Mon., Julius Ehlinger, "The Crinoline Girl."
PARK THEATRE, MON., OCT. 12, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA IN G. BERNARD SHAW'S
"Pygmalion"

B'way Rose Gardens Thea. 2, 3:30, 8, 8:30.
THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
First and Only Submarine Motion Pictures.
DANSE DE PIERRETTE.
Dining, Dancing, The Dansant, 4 to 6 daily.
Frank McKee's Society Orchestra.

4 TOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW)
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass, Lewis Sloden, others.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | Central Park West, 62d St.
Nights at 8. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2.
Today at 2 "AIDA." Tonight, "LOHENGRIN." Next Week, "LOHENGRIN" and "MADAM BUTTERFLY." POPULAR CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT.

Strand B'way, 47th. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50. Next Week. "MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS." Strand Orchestra & Quartette. "Where the Trail Divides."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. JOAN SAWYER. ALICE LLOYD. JOE WELCH. RIGOLETTO BROS., Ruth Roye, W. C. Fields, others.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "413"—"THE WIN(K)SOME WIDOW." ex-Fire Commissioner. Next Monday—Entire Change of Program.

CARPET CLEANSING
RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS. Largest in the World. Every detail. 44 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
B'way, cor. 46th St., N.Y. Phone 3896 Bryant
Erie, cor. 5th Sts., Jersey City. Phone 3400
STORAGE WAREHOUSE & MOVING VANS.

Theodore Roosevelt's third article in next Sunday's New York Times is entitled "The Ultimate Causes of the War and the Need of Their Removal to Prevent a Repetition of This Same Awful Tragedy." An article that is sure to arouse wide comment. Order next Sunday's Times of your newsdealer in advance.—Advt.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St.
TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
NOTE—NO ONE SEATED DURING PROGRESS OF FIRST ACT.
DANCING AROUND
with AL JOLSON and Company of 100, including BERNARD GRANVILLE.
COLUMBUS DAY MATINEE MONDAY.
Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

LYRIC 42nd, W. of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today, Monday & Wed.
A Drama in Prologue and 3 Acts EVIDENCE
$1.50 Matinee Columbus Day, Next Monday.
Tom'w, Pictures, Ethel Barrymore, The Nightingale

BOOTH Thes., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
Charles Klein's Newest play. THE MONEY MAKERS
$1.50 Mat. Columbus Day, Next Monday.

Maxine Elliott's Beginning Wed., Oct. 14
Walker Whiteside in Mr. Wu Seats Now.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Monday & Wed.
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
$1.50 Matinee Columbus Day, Next Monday.
Tom'w, Pictures, Ethel Barrymore, The Nightingale

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Monday & Wed.
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
$1.50 Matinee Columbus Day, Next Monday.

COMEDY Theatre, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Hit of the New York and London Season, CONSEQUENCES
Mats. Today, Monday & Tues. 2:15.
$1.50 Mat. Columbus Day, Next Monday.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Today 25c. 50c. 75c.
"TODAY" With ALL STAR CAST
Next Week—PEG O' MY HEART.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15.